

The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



The U. S. South: Up by Its Bootstraps

LeRoy Collins

■
In Pictures: Florida... The 'South'... The 'Islands'... Tahiti

■ A Common Market for Latin America?

Benjamin Cornejo

MARCH ■ 1960

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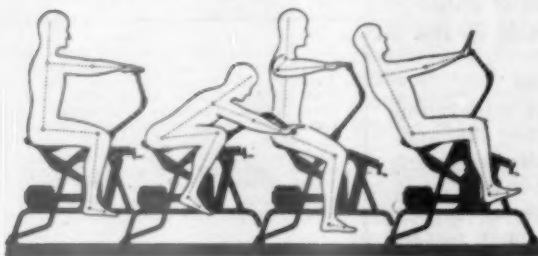
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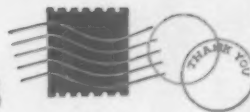
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Your Letters



'Objectively Presented'

Oscar Schisgall's article, *Insurance for Everybody*, in *THE ROTARIAN* for January was one of the finest business articles I've read. The material was objectively presented, and it told a story everyone should know. On behalf of the nearly 80,000 members of the National Association of Life Underwriters, may I express our thanks and appreciation to you for having presented this article.

I hope as time goes by you'll have more of these articles from other fields as well as the life-insurance industry. They are most constructive.

—WM. E. NORTH, *Rotarian*
Vice-President, National Assn.
of Life Underwriters
Evanston, Illinois

Hint on Print Helpful

In appreciation for an address I gave last Summer, the Rotary Club of Bound Brook honored me with a year's subscription to *THE ROTARIAN*. Each issue has been interesting and inspiring.

I was particularly interested in an item in the January issue dealing with my profession: police work. It explained the availability of a new fingerprint kit which makes it possible to put an end to check passers and forgers by having questionable check passers place their right index finger on a nontoxic pad, using no ink. [See *Peeps at Things to Come*.] Our local chief of police is now checking its feasibility with the supervisor of the State Bureau of Identification.

—SERGEANT DAN VICKEY
Division of Police
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Compassion an Essential

I have just read both sides of the debate-of-the-month for January: *Do Unions Have Too Much Power?* Of course, the writers do not agree. Merryly Stanley Rukeyser argues that unions have too much power.

Sidney Lens says that their power is too little. Undoubtedly both are right and both are wrong.

Power of itself is a dangerous thing, and a little is too much unless it be directed by intelligence and operated by compassion. Power of labor is no different from power of management. Both are ruthless and cruel unless they are under control and faced in the right direction.

Man without intelligence and without compassion is a savage. Management and labor are both composed of men and are a composite of the men of which they are composed. If the dominant men in either management or labor are without intelligence and compassion, then any power is too much and great harm is done.

Of the three—power, intelligence, and compassion—the greatest is compassion. If compassion be the dominant factor in the lives of all men, the world would be safe from Communism, war, and extinction.

It is probably later than we know. We are rapidly approaching the point of no return. The choice is between compassion and extermination. Which shall it be? We cannot be neutral. No choice is extermination.

—HENLEY V. BASTIN, *Rotarian*
Senior Active
Louisville, Kentucky

Reduce Labor's Power

The debate *Do Unions Have Too Much Power?* [THE ROTARIAN for January] is a subject near to my heart, for I have been writing to Congressmen for the past ten years trying to [Continued on page 60]

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The Object of Rotary

Is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

First. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;

Second. High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

Third. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;

Fourth. The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.



This Rotary Month

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

NOMINEE. Choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1961-62 is Joseph A. Abey, a newspaperman of Reading, Pa. For a brief biography of him, see page 52.

PRESIDENT. The closing date for these pages came as President Harold T. Thomas was presiding over a week-long session of the Board of Directors at Rotary's Central Office in Evanston, Ill., U.S.A. The April issue will report decisions made at this meeting. Following its adjournment the President turned to administrative matters on his desk, then set off on a round of Rotary visits in the U.S.A. In February-March he is to visit Clubs in Ibero America, his itinerary taking him to Jamaica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, British Guiana, Trinidad, and Puerto Rico.

CONVENTION. Made your hotel reservations for Rotary's Miamiland Convention? Though this international gathering is only three months away—May 29-June 2—plenty of good hotel accommodations remain in Miamiland, where tens of thousands of hotel rooms are concentrated. Inserted in the forthcoming April issue, as in the February issue, will be hotel-reservation forms and a list of hotels and rates.... For a preview of Convention entertainment and hospitality features, see pages 24-27.

MEETING. On March 22-23 the Finance Committee is to meet at the Central Office in Evanston, Ill.

REMINDER. Rotary Clubs of the U.S.A. and Canada that intend to propose a candidate for international Director for 1960-61 and 1961-62 have been reminded that April 1—a deadline set by RI By-Laws—is the final date for filing with the General Secretary of Rotary International a Club resolution naming a candidate. Affected are U.S.A. Zones 4 and 5 and Canada.

A "WEEK" . . . which you are invited to participate in is "World Understanding Week," the invitation coming to you from President Thomas (see page 55). Your personal part in it will strengthen this "concerted effort for building bridges of friendship."

NEW WAYS. Fresh paths to long-standing goals in Vocational Service and International Service are outlined in two new program publications. One, No. 520, "Vitalizing Vocational Service," suggests ways to make this avenue of Rotary effort "come alive" through seven "punchless playlets." No. 709-E, "The Great Issues," offers background information on four major world problems. These publications are available at the Central Office upon request.

ONE MORE, PLEASE! If you use a camera, you doubtless have asked for "just one more" on many occasions. Have you taken one—or more—photos for the Rotary World Photo Contest? There's still time to enter. So, shutter trippers, start tripping. The contest offers \$2,000 in prizes.

VITAL STATISTICS. On January 27 there were 10,426 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 484,500 Rotarians in 115 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1959, totalled 166.

As the official publication of Rotary International, this magazine carries authoritative notices and articles about Rotary International. Otherwise no responsibility is assumed for statements of authors. Any use of fictionalized names that correspond to the names of actual persons is unintentional and is to be regarded as a coincidence. No responsibility is assumed for return of unsolicited manuscripts or photographs. *The Rotarian* is registered in the United States Patent Office. Contents copyrighted 1940 by Rotary International. Second-class postage paid at Evanston, Illinois, and at additional mailing offices.

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About Our Contributors

Photographer **Phil Mackenzie** and his wife, Hazel, live in Tahiti, the "last home of romance," according to Phil, whose photos of the island are in this issue. As a photographer, he has no greater admirer than his wife. "Phil is a true artist with the camera," she says. "He sees beauty everywhere. His great joy is in getting a terrific shot." One had shot he threatened to take is of himself. "I'm showing signs of age," he avers, "so I want a nicely blurred picture."



Mackenzie

Called "Jack" by his fellow Rotarians of Miami, Fla., **O. C. Corbin** is Chairman of the Host Clubs Month Committee for Rotary's 1960 Convention. A retired executive in a machine-tool company, he's a hard worker for such civic affairs as the United Fund, the Salvation Army, and the Big Brother, Inc., and his wife have traveled rather widely in Europe and in 31 of the United States of America.



Corbin

Working side by side with Jack Corbin on the Host Clubs Executive Committee is **Samuel F. Knowles**, of Miami Beach, the Vice Chairman. Sam is president of a fruit-shipping company. A 33-year Floridian, he too is a staunch civic worker, one of his interests being the Opera Guild of Greater Miami, of which he is a director. His oldest son is a California Rotarian. Sam has 14 grandchildren.



Knowles

The maps of the Caribbean and the U. S. Southland in this issue are the work of **Bernard Glochensky**, an artist who operates his own studio in Chicago, Ill. Versatile, he works in the varied mediums of magazine, newspaper, and television advertising, as well as editorial art. *Art Direction* magazine featured his work in 1958, called him an "up and coming" illustrator. Married, he has three sons—0, 3, and two months.



Glochensky

Elliott McCleary is an Assistant Editor of this Magazine.

The U. S. South—Up by Its

THE U. S. South is not—as many critics have portrayed it—a land slipping back into the past, afraid of change and hostile to new ideas. To the contrary, the South is a land of great change and economic progress.

After the American Civil War, the South could not keep pace with the economic development of the nation.

There were many reasons for this. The South itself had prolonged the life of an unsound economic system. It was exhausted by four years of fratricidal war. It was despoiled by carpetbaggers, exploited as a colonial possession by the industrial North, and, finally, its recovery was delayed by the disastrous shortsightedness of Southern leaders who, in their revolt against the extravagance and corruption of the reconstruction era, committed the almost unforgivable sin of nearly wiping out public-school education in the region.

Ignorance, poverty, bad health, soil depletion, and even human deterioration were widely prevalent in our Southern region during those decades. But the South, with great natural resources, and hardy people, slowly began to gather strength for the unparalleled Southern forward movement which has come in the middle years of this century.

Although the South comprises only one-fourth of the land area of the United States, it has one-third of the good farm land in the nation and two-thirds of all the land with 40 inches of rainfall or more. It has a warm climate and a long growing season.

Today the South has become highly accomplished in scientific agriculture, and with its year-round pastures is rivalling the American West in the production of fine cattle. Our improved Southern agri-

culture is being fostered by the increasing vertical integration of food production—a process whereby farmers produce fruits and vegetables, poultry and livestock, to the buyers' specifications, and contract for the sale of their products directly to the processors and distributors—often before the seeds are planted, the chickens hatched, or the pigs born.

Southern growers' rapid acceptance of these methods is helping to make the South a formidable agricultural rival of the Midwestern region, where more traditional patterns continue in production and marketing.

The South was a great natural forest. The days of wanton neglect and ruthless exploitation are gone. Today our forest resources are being continually restored. Trees are being grown and harvested as crops. More than 10,000 manufacturing and processing concerns in the South today base their operations on our timber resources and employ more than half a million people.

The Southern climate, once a handicap in attracting business and industry because of heat and humidity, has now become a valuable asset in this field. More and more industrial processes require carefully controlled year-round temperature and humidity. This means air conditioning wherever plants are established, and, while more air cooling may be required during Summer months in the South, our mild Winters provide more than offsetting savings in heating.

WHILE growth in the West is strictly circumscribed by the shortage of water, the South has the nation's greatest supply of fresh water. Big industry is continually springing up on Southern water fronts and moving inland along its many rivers. On the South's gulf coast alone there was six times the industrial growth in the past ten years as in all New England combined.

With only one-fourth of the nation's land area, the South produces approximately one-half of its minerals. The South has 48 percent of the nation's clay, 53 percent of the coal, 65 percent of the petroleum, 90 percent of the natural gas, and 100 percent of the domestic aluminum ore and naturally occurring sulphur.

My own State of Florida produces 75 percent of the nation's phosphate, a prime ingredient of fertilizers, and it ranks third in the nation in the production of rare-earth metals and first in the production of zircon. The mineral zircon is the source of two of the "cinderella metals," zirconium and hafnium, which are used in atomic reactors.

Much of our region long suffered from the lack of readily available coal to power large-scale industry. This lack has been overcome to a very large extent through the use of oil and natural gas.

But these irreplaceable resources will be needed

Welcome, Rotarians!

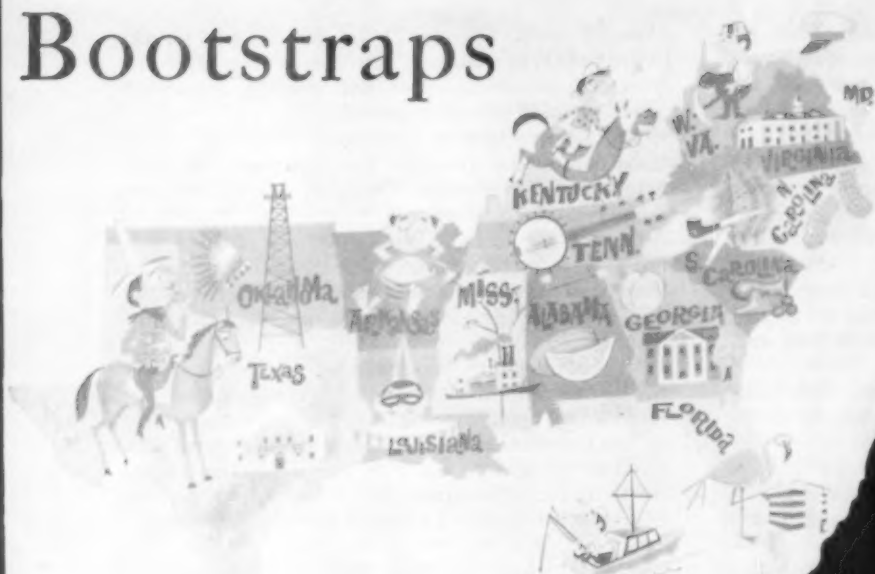
ON BEHALF of the people of Florida, I extend a warm and sincere invitation to Rotarians of the world to attend Rotary International's 1960 Convention in Miami and Miami Beach.

Florida is the Sunshine State, Summer and Winter. But our climate is not the only source of our pride. From one end of our State to the other, you will find things to do and things to see—an incomparable variety of recreation and entertainment and scenery.

Bring your families, stay as long as you can, and see as much of Florida as you can. We want you to see the growing greatness of our State—in agriculture, in industry, in education, and in many, many other ways.


LEROY COLLINS
Governor of Florida

Bootstraps



Industry, agriculture, and society are moving ahead as never before, conquering poverty and spreading the better life.

increasingly in the future as raw materials for the Southern petrochemical industry. This industry, already a giant yet actually only in its infancy, has a brilliant future in the creation and production of new plastics and artificial fibers to help supply the needs of a world population which is expected to reach 5 billion by the end of the century.

Oil—like wood—one day will be too valuable as a raw material to be burned as fuel. But nuclear energy stands in the wings waiting to take center stage as the power source for tomorrow's Southern industry.

We will soon find ways of releasing the energy of the atom more economically, and when we do the South's economic emancipation will be complete. The South already is beginning to reap rich rewards from advances in the field of nuclear energy. Not only have minerals become valuable which once were considered worthless, but radioactive materials produced in atomic reactors are saving Southern farmers and industrialists millions of dollars. Since June, 1958, the number of isotope users in the South has increased 42 percent, from 870 to 1,220.

In Florida we have used nuclear techniques to eradicate the screwworm, which has been costing Southern farmers 20 million dollars a year in livestock losses.

Nuclear raw materials and fuel plants are operating in Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Nuclear reactors and nuclear-powered ships are being built in Georgia, Virginia, and Mississippi. And



By LeROY COLLINS

Governor of Florida since 1955, LeRoy Collins heads "the fastest-growing State in the South" and is recognized as a spokesman for the U. S. Southland in the councils of government and in the U. S. national press. A native of Tallahassee, the Florida capital, Mr. Collins earned his law degree at Cumberland U. in 1931, entered the Florida Legislature in 1934. Now 50, he is married, has four children.

atomic-power plants are scheduled for construction in Florida and other Southern States.

Nuclear-power reactors may enable the South to capitalize on another great plastic industry now only in the offing. The heat from these reactors promises to be particularly suitable for the processing of the new silicon plastics. These plastics, which may become as important as nylon and other carbon plastics made from coal and oil, could turn the poorest soil of the South into a valuable resource—for silicon is the principal constituent of the sand that lines our Southern coast.

That coastline, incidentally, is much longer than the combined shorelines of the North and the Pacific West. And it is another doorway to future riches for the South.

It is said by competent authorities that there is more mineral wealth dissolved in sea water than there is in all our mountains and dry lands. The problem is the economical extraction of these minerals from the sea. But we are well on our way to

ward unlocking these vast hidden treasures. Already a beginning has been made in my own State, where a large plant is extracting magnesium, the lightest of all structural metals, from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The South is the nation's doorway to Latin America, now on the verge of enormous surges in development. Much of the progress our Latin neighbors make will be reflected in further advances in the South.

The South, led by my own State of Florida, far outstrips any region of America in tourist appeal. This year more than 9 million visitors will tour Florida alone.

There are highly significant factors underlying our Southern progress which I would like to stress. How has it come about?

Federal aid is not responsible, although in some areas admittedly Washington has helped. Outside capital, while also helpful, cannot be credited with the major part of our success story.

First credit must go to our natural advantages. But beyond that rank (1) the resourcefulness and energies of our own people, and (2) a recognition by Southerners that through local and State governments only can all the people work to advance their common good. The South has believed with Woodrow Wilson that "Government is the organ of society, its only potent and universal instrument."

For example, a much greater portion of the cost of education in the South is borne through taxation than in other parts of the nation. The people of Pennsylvania pay only \$3.91 of every \$100 of income as taxes for the support of elementary, secondary, and higher education. The people of New York pay \$4.91. But the people of Louisiana pay \$6.72; the people of Arkansas, \$5.70; the people of Mississippi, \$5.58; and the people of Florida, \$5.39.

AS AN indication of the scope of our job and of some results achieved, I would like to point out that in Florida we had 10,946 teachers in our high schools and elementary schools in the year I graduated from college (1931). The average school term was less than eight months. The average teacher salary was \$903. Less than 34 percent of our teachers had four-year college degrees. The State contribution for the support of all our public schools was less than 4½ million dollars a year.

Look at the picture today. We now have 36,000 teachers. The universal school term is nine months. The average teacher salary has jumped from \$903 to \$5,028, and 99 percent of all our teachers have four-year college degrees or better. Our taxpayers have increased their contribution from State sources alone from the 4½ million dollars in 1931 to 188 million dollars a year today, and our children are getting as high-quality education as in any State public-school system elsewhere.

In the field of educational television, the South is not satisfied to bide its time and hope to take advantage of pioneering efforts made in other areas. We have nearly 40 percent of the nation's operating educational-television stations, and Alabama, Flor-

ida, and North Carolina have set patterns for the entire nation in their moves to create State-wide networks of educational-television stations, thus pooling their institutional capabilities.

The South's unique pooling of its higher educational resources through the Southern Regional Educational Interstate Compact has stimulated other regions to follow suit.

Back as far as 1955, through efforts of the Southern Governors' Conference, our region took the initiative to develop the South's nuclear-energy potential. No other region of America has approached our record.

Most of our States now have official agencies working in this field and we also have a regional agency financed by contributions from the individual States. At the last meeting of the Southern Governors' Conference, action was taken to effect a formal permanent interstate compact under which our regional efforts will be carried forward in the years ahead.

AGAIN, using my own State as an example of Southern governmental enterprise, in the past three years Florida has spent or committed from State tax funds 8½ million dollars specifically for nuclear research and education at our State universities. There is no program of this kind, conceived by educators and State officials and financed by a willing citizenry with their own State tax funds, anywhere else in the nation.

Yes, through work like this our States and our region have far outstripped the rest of the nation. Indeed, it can properly be said the South is giving leadership not only to the nation but to the world for the development of peaceful uses of the atom.

The South's over-all record in recent years for industrial development is phenomenal. In the face of very substantial industrial growth throughout the nation, the South has steadily increased its share of the nation's total manufacturing output. The South's share increased from 18 percent in 1947 to 22 percent in 1958. This industrial growth has drawn people to our cities. The South, which was two-thirds rural in 1938, is now half urban and will be three-fifths urban by 1975.

Most significant of all, individual income in the South has jumped markedly. In 1938 the average personal income in the South was half the national rate. Today it is well over three-fourths; and by 1975, Southerners, for the first time since the Civil War, will be earning incomes equal to the national average. As a result, retail trade in the region is expanding far ahead of the national average. In 1947 the Southern States accounted for only 16.1 percent of all retail trade. This grew to 27.3 percent in 1958.

This great industrial growth did not just fall in our laps either. Each of our States has established development agencies within its State government. Staffed by competent personnel, these agencies have gone out to business and industry selling the advantages of Southern locations.

In my own State we are currently spending nearly twice as much for industrial promotion and adver-

tising as all the New England States combined. And the results have proved these to be wise investments. During the last three years we have had more than 2,000 new industrial plants, and major expansions of existing plants, move in to bolster our economy.

Of course, the South still has a long way to go. As great as its gains have been, there still is much to be done.

But make no mistake about it, rapidly advancing educational opportunity, the liberal use of State governmental machinery, extensive development of regional coöperation, industrialization of an agricultural economy, high acceleration of urbanization, elimination of disease and poverty, the peaceful solution of racial problems—all these and many more are taking place right now in the South.

In the process, experience is being gained, techniques are being developed, lessons are being learned, and leadership is being forged—all of which can and should be brought to bear on similar problems throughout the world.

This brings me to a favorite theme. It is absurd for anyone anywhere to write off the South when it comes to supplying national leadership. Leadership in the South—business, professional, educational, and political—instead of being rejected out of hand

nationally, should be regarded as a valuable resource in the rôle which America must play in meeting the challenge of history.

In our troubled country and in this nervous, hungry, worried world, where better can quality leadership be developed than in the South? Where in America has the struggle against economic and racial reaction been harder for the past generation? Where has there been more rapid progress in the advancement of an underdeveloped region by democratic means? The South's struggles have prepared it for a crucial rôle in the world struggle against poverty, against ignorance, against disease, and against racial turmoil and prejudice.

The fact that these struggles still are going on in the South does not mean the South is disqualified from participating in these struggles at the national or international level. On the contrary, it means these problems have been live and present challenges for the generation of Southerners now being thrust, with their fellow Americans, into a new era of international responsibility.

The South has been a forge fashioning the kind of men and women our nation must have to meet these awesome obligations.

This is not a "tobacco road" the South is traveling. It is rather the road to America's future.

The Banners of Liberty



Miami's glittering new 80-million-dollar International Airport handles the biggest jets, employs 19,000 people, has 23 escalators and docks for 74 aircraft, and more air-cargo shipments than any other port. Yet what most travellers remember is the scene

above: a striking display of flags of 21 Pan American nations. Miami Rotarians began the project in 1943, received help from Rotary Clubs in nine other nations, and dedicated the Conjunto de Banderas in 1959 "...to eternal goodwill among the Americas."

Photo: Mahervia

AS YOU ENTER the Southland—from north or west—the differences begin to show, as if you had crossed a frontier. The land, perhaps, is hillier, more forested; the roads more winding; and every steep-roofed cottage has a deep front porch. The music on the car radio changes to “country songs” and sermons—even on weekdays, for this is the “Bible Belt” of America. At the noon meal, dinner in the South, okra and greens are on the menu. Your waitress, bringing the indispensable side dish of grits, stops to chat. The service-station attendant, noting your license plates and your strange accent, takes time to make sure you don’t miss the Civil War battlefield up the road, where silent cannons on a mountain top overlook timbered slopes where brave men died and lie buried.

Soon, thousands of men and women en route to Rotary’s international Convention in Miami-Miami Beach May 29-June 2 will make this trip. On the following pages are some of the scenes they will see; but many of the most memorable aspects of the South cannot be pictured. They must be felt, and heard, and realized. Sometimes, even, they are tasted, as in nutty pralines, rich black Louisiana coffee, Gulf shrimps, Key lime pie, and Alabama watermelons.

They are heard, in this heartland of American culture, in songs and tales and speech. In the South were born the working songs of the levees, the spirituals of the cotton fields, the jazz of the New Orleans barrel houses. In the mountains were preserved the sweet and tragic ballads of Elizabethan England. In village squares a generation ago, boys like William Faulkner and Jesse Stuart listened to the tales of old men and began to turn the old art of Southern story telling into an American literary renaissance.

Southern speech is no less revealing. For Southerners themselves, acute to regional differences, it is handy in guessing another’s place of birth. For others it is a clue to history and a way of life. The powerful drawl of the Texan, easily heard above a gale or a noisy corral, is far different from the soft, almost English accent of some Virginians. East Coast Southerners maintained close ties with England and adopted changing English speech patterns for a time; isolated mountaineers farther West did not, and some today still employ scores of words, meanings, pronunciations, and even grammatical forms unknown outside the South but perfectly correct 300 years ago. Regional dialects from the British Isles were carried over to America and helped to establish the various patterns of Southern speech.

Far more inclined to move about than before, Southerners likely will continue to speak in their own way—more softly, less hurriedly, with the warmth and open friendliness of the rural countryside where most of them were born.

And while the look of the South keeps changing, with great dams and shiny new buildings and mush-

rooming cities, the old unforgettable sights remain: mountain vistas and winding rivers, historic buildings, white columns and live oaks, blossoming trees, natural wonders ranging from underground rivers to hot springs. A Southern trip, whether it starts in the plains of Texas or the mountains of Kentucky or the tidewater section of Maryland, can be vacation all the way.

A LOOK to the 'SOUTH'

Steeped in history, abounding in natural beauty, it is rich country for the traveller.

By
ELLIOTT McCLEARY



Photo: La. Dept. of C. & I.

Greenwood, one of Louisiana's most beautiful plantation homes, is near St. Francisville. It was built in 1830-35 from native materials.



ASHEVILLE, N.C.



OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.



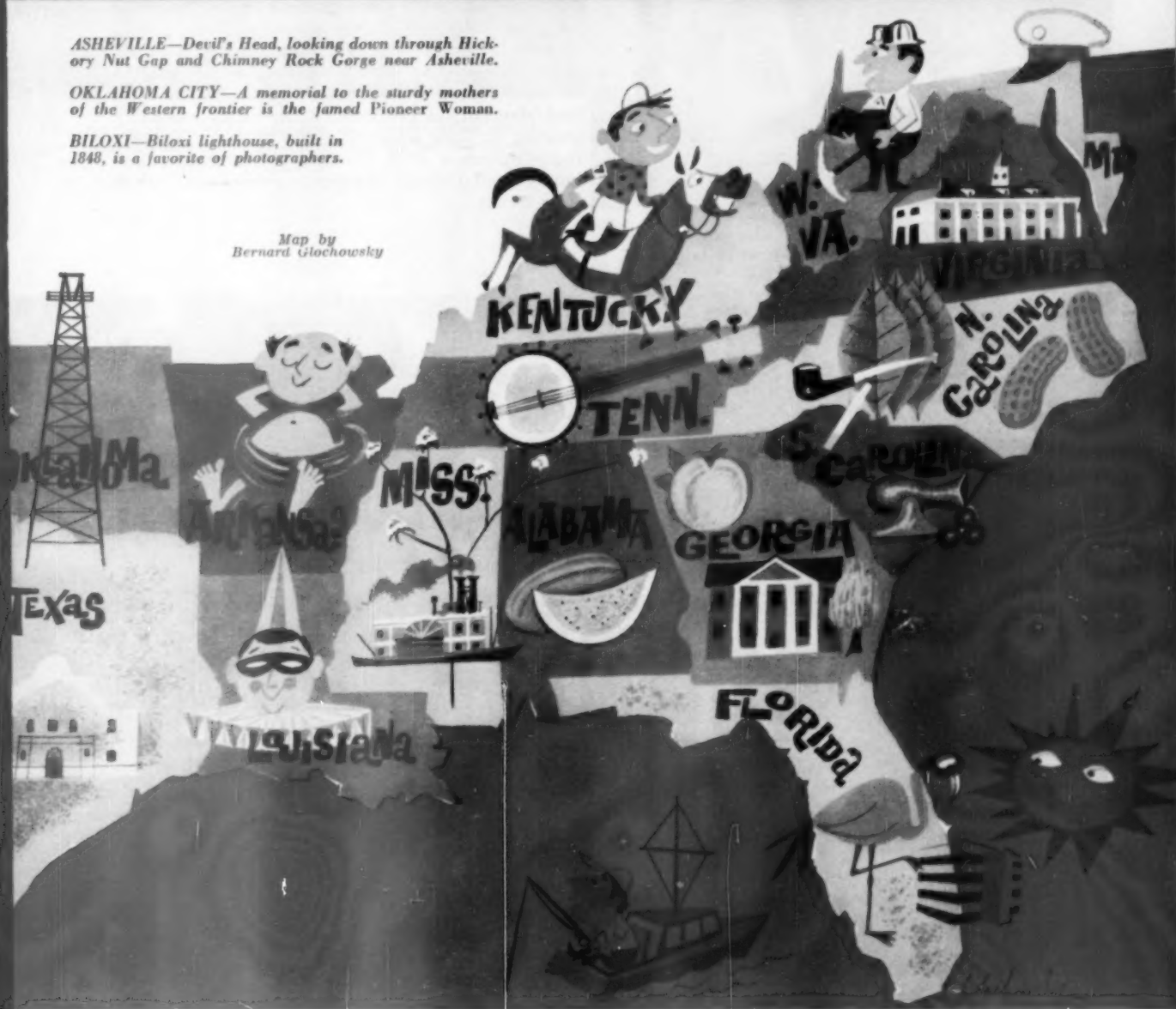
MISSISSIPPI

ASHEVILLE—Devil's Head, looking down through Hickory Nut Gap and Chimney Rock Gorge near Asheville.

OKLAHOMA CITY—A memorial to the sturdy mothers of the Western frontier is the famed Pioneer Woman.

BILOXI—Biloxi lighthouse, built in 1848, is a favorite of photographers.

Map by
Bernard Glachowsky



Photos: (top left to right) Asheville Photo Service; Okla. P. and E. Board; Miss. A. & T. Board



Two lovely visitors add to the beauty of a gnarled peach tree at the height of South Carolina's peach-blossom season in March.

The Old South and the New

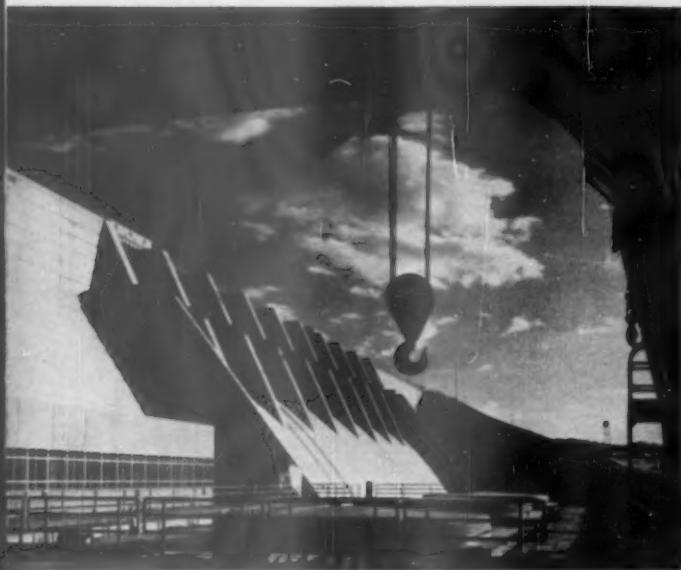
TRADITION and history abound in the U. S. South, home of some of its nation's greatest men and cradle of American history. In Virginia alone are George Washington's Mount Vernon, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, and the hundreds of restored 18th Century buildings of colonial Williamsburg. Tennessee carefully preserves Andrew Jackson's Hermitage and Mississippi Jefferson Davis' Beauvoir. Around Thomasville, Georgia, surrounded by pine forests, are plantations of thousands of acres centering about mansions reminiscent of *Gone with the Wind*. And there are many areas of the South where a historical marker noting a famous battle appears around almost every bend in the road.

But increasingly throughout the South are evidences of man's modern progress, ranging from the great dams of the Tennessee River Valley Authority, backing up long artificial lakes, charging the surrounding areas with life and prosperity, to new university buildings, shopping centers, and ranch-style homes.

Photos: (left) S. C. State Development Board; (below) Corson



Charlottesville, Va., is the site of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, U. S. President, University of Virginia founder, farmer, architect, inventor. The home contains many evidences of his architectural and mechanical ingenuity.



Cherokee Dam is one of 24 major dams and several smaller ones in the Tennessee Valley Authority, vast regional hydroelectric project.

World-famed race horses come from white-fenced farms like this in the renowned bluegrass region of north-central Kentucky around Lexington, in the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, and Woodford.



A huge new medical center dominates a section of the campus of the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, capital of the State.



Photos: (top right) Frankfort Dept. of Public Relations; (above) Arkansas Publicity & Parks Com.



Typical of Florida's rivers is this meandering stream. Numerous State parks feature opportunities for fishing, boating, picnicking.

Photo: (above) F.S.N.B.; (below) Texas Highway Dept.



Near Austin, Tex., a six-lane expressway, Interstate Highway 35 (US 81), makes a curve. Off in the distance is the State capitol dome.

The Changing Scene

SCIENTIFICALLY designed multilane expressways knife through and around the spreading cities of the South. The Atomic Energy Commission, which built a vast nuclear city in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, erects a new headquarters building in Germantown, Maryland. Mobile, Alabama, great Gulf seaport, and Atlanta, the hub of Georgia, flourish as population rises and factories expand. Florida's boom includes industry and agriculture as well as tourism.

As the South becomes more urbanized, care is taken to preserve scenic, recreational, and historic treasures. Harper's Ferry in Virginia is being restored to its pre-Civil War state; State and national parks guard forever the heritage of Nature: winding rivers and mysterious swamps, ocean beaches, cloud-shrouded mountains full of timber and wildlife.



The Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers meet at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., scene of John Brown's nation-rocking raid on a Federal arsenal in 1859. The area is being restored as a national monument.

Photos: (above) W. Va. Industrial & Publicity Com.; (others) UPI



An air view of Mobile, Ala., looks north toward the Alabama State docks. Historic Mobile is an important Southern seaport.



Capital of the State of Georgia, the expanding city of Atlanta is one of the great railroad and banking centers of the United States.

Starkly modern is the new headquarters building of the Atomic Energy Commission near Germantown, Md.



JUST AN HOUR or two or three by air from Miami, where Rotary folks will meet in Convention at the end of May, there's a world very different from mine. It's the world of the Bahamas and the West Indies, of Mexico and Central America, of the Spanish Main and the whole vast blue Caribbean. It brims with colorful cultures. It bubbles with fun and frolic. You should go.

Throughout these lands, all within 1,200 miles of Miami, you will be most welcome and most hospitably entertained. And you may be surprised at the cost—the low cost. While the prices of most commodities and services keep rising, the cost of travel to the resorts in the Bahamas and West Indies has shrunk as the result of packaging transportation with accommodations and sight-seeing. And as for the timing of your trip, the carriers are now offering so many schedules that you can practically pick your time and go when you will.

"Island hopping." There's nothing like it to free you from the cares of your workaday environment, to widen your friendships, to give you a physical and mental pickup.

Spread out a map of the islands offshore from Florida in the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico and do a bit of armchair island hopping anticipatory of the real thing. Dream of tropical lands with blue and pink and white houses bordering harbors thronged with skiffs and glistening cruise ships. Look up at towering mountains and down upon lush valleys; feel the gentle climate and the great friendliness.

This is another world. In language, dress, home life, social and business habits, it is Spanish, French, British, Dutch, Portuguese, and many other cultures. Even in U.S.A. possessions—Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands—the continental American feels he is in another land.

Many travellers prefer to spend their time and money in cities where the lights are bright and where hotels are modern, transportation swift, night life sparkling. In such cities as Nassau, Ciudad Trujillo, Port-au-Prince, San Juan, Guatemala City, or Mexico City a dinner jacket is almost *de rigueur* during the Winter season.

There is considerable interest just now in travel to those countries over which the British flag floats majestically. The U. S. traveller finds that his dollar goes quite far in them and every traveller appreciates the stable political and economic conditions which obtain in them. Each of these British lands—from the Bahamas, whose capital city is Nassau (185 miles east from Miami), to Jamaica, whose capital city, Kingston, is about 500 miles southeast of Miami, down through the Leeward and Windward Islands to Trinidad, not far from the northern coastline of South America—has its individual charm, characteristics, and activities.

A few years ago I heard a cruise-ship passenger say that having seen one of these British lands he

had seen them all. He must have viewed them through the porthole in his cabin for he couldn't have been more mistaken. There is a notable difference in them—even if viewed only from ship-board—the types of colorful structures on shore, the harbor boats, the jargon and capers of boys who dive for coins, the general aspect of water-front activities. And on getting ashore—well, you're going, you'll see.

It is improbable that Christopher Columbus, who

A Look AROUND the CARIBBEAN

Brimming with colorful cultures, bubbling with gaiety, the islands are superb vacation lands.

By SYLVAN COX

Travel Author; Rotarian, Miami, Fla.



Photo: Pan American World Airways

The mountain-girt harbor of Christiansted in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, is seen from "honeymoon isle" in the bay, a favorite spot for newlyweds.



With its many spires glistening in the sun, the church of El Santo Angel Custodio (Holy Angel) inspires visitors to Havana, Cuba.

Perched on the most inaccessible peak in the Cap Haitien region is the citadel of Christophe, Negro king of Haiti from 1811 to 1820.





Graceful señoritas in distinctive Spanish-style costumes and colorful handicrafts are among the attractions of Costa Rica.

Ruben Dario, Nicaragua's most beloved poet, is honored by this elaborate statue in Parque Dario in Managua, the capital.



Winding white crushed coral-rock roads wind through the cane fields of Barbados in the British West Indies, with another glimpse of Caribbean or Atlantic around every turn.

dropped in at a surprising number of places throughout the Caribbean, envisioned Jamaica as the Riviera of the Western Hemisphere. When he discovered it in 1494, he was, it is said, in search of gold. While he didn't find any of the glittering stuff, give him credit for discovering a rare bonanza.

Today the island of Jamaica is in full bloom as one of the most popular resorts. It is a colorful bit of England at the front door of the U.S.A.

The approach to the Port of Kingston or Port Antonio or Montego Bay gives you a moment of rare beauty. Your ship glides over gentle waters surrounded on three sides by richly landscaped hills, with towering mountain peaks in the background.

Jamaica is blessed with bright, sandy beaches; clear, colorful water for swimming, fishing, and boating; and a semitropical climate that makes for year-round comfort. And then there are golf, tennis,

horseback riding, and cycling. The night life is gay, with most of the hotels now featuring their own night clubs and spotlighting native calypso entertainment at its best. I know of no Caribbean country that can equal Jamaica's forward strides in providing luxurious hotel living. Another attraction is the "in-bond" shop, store, or market where you can buy French perfumes, English china, German cameras and binoculars, Danish silverware—to cite a few of the items—at tax-free prices that are 40 to 60 percent under U. S. prices.

There are many reasons for Jamaica's popularity, but a principal one is that man has cooperated well with Nature here. Typical of the intelligent developers of Jamaica is a Rotarian named A. E. Issa. "Mr. Jamaica" to countless friends both at home and abroad, he is chairman of the Jamaica Tourist Board and president of the Caribbean Tourist As-



Photos: (above) H. Armstrong Roberts; (all others) Pan American World Airways

Guests at a luxurious hotel on St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands swim in a pool and gaze out on tiny islands and the open sea.

Women of the French West Indian island of Guadeloupe are noted for their multicolored Madras head scarves, brilliant foulards, elaborate jewelry, and flowing print dresses of riotous colors.



Descendants of Tonaltec Indians, famous for pottery making, practice their art in San Pedro Tlaquepaque, near Guadalajara, Mexico.





The "Gold Coast" of San Juan, Puerto Rico, lined with luxury hotels and flanked by the blue Caribbean, attracts increasing throngs of tourists. Puerto Rico's tourist trade is booming.

Caracas, Venezuela, nourished by the wealth of oil fields, is filled with new buildings. This is a low-cost housing project.



Photos: (top) Puerto Rico News Service; (above) Hamilton Wright

sociation. The Issa family became interested in tourism in 1943 and with a million-dollar hotel they completed in 1949 established Ocho Rios as one of Jamaica's most famous resort areas and paved the way for the postwar boom in the island's tourist industry.

"The most effective instructor in the world is travel," says "Mr. Jamaica." "That is probably the reason why Jamaicans welcome visitors from the four corners of the world into their homes and into their hearts, and to share the natural beauties of the land. The hospitality of the Caribbean vacationland is a tradition . . . a tradition as Jamaican as rice and peas, the Friday-night market, and Saturday cricket."

Neither passports nor visas are required of U. S. citizens who wish to visit these islands for a period up to six months, provided they have other documents establishing their nationality and identity, such as a birth certificate or other certified documents. Tourists are given a landing-permit form for filling out while aboard a plane or ship. Under custom regulations, clothing and certain bona fide personal effects such as jewelry and used sports equipment are admitted duty free.

Clothes to be worn at any time of the year in the British colonies are about the same as worn at Summer resorts in the States. Pack your bathing suit for sure; these vacation lands have some of the most inviting beaches to be found anywhere in the world.

The British South Atlantic and Caribbean island area is small compared with the United States. Tourist centers are consequently close to each other, so that one can have considerable variety without extensive travel. They tie in nicely with other resort spots in the Caribbean, such as the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, the Netherlands West Indies, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Haiti.

Many Rotarians attending the Convention in Miami-Miami Beach May 27-June 2 will have their families along, and will want to take advantage of the special cruises provided by steamship and air lines to the Bahamas and countries in the West Indies.

Shopping in overseas countries can bring rich rewards. At the same time one of the hazards is souvenir buying. Since there are all types of travellers with a great variety of wishes and whims, I offer no set rules to guide shoppers. Simply use common sense; don't get carried away by strange surroundings; don't be extravagant; and don't let shopping dominate your trip. It's better to buy one substantial article than several nondescript ones. Buy in reliable stores. If you want the fun of a local market with its bargaining, gestures, and antics, that's something else again. I wish I had developed discrimination earlier than I did.

I have been poking about [Continued on page 59]



Photos: (above and below) Pan American World Airways

A dreamlike beauty spot on the north coast of Jamaica is White River at its entrance to the sea. The narrow, sluggish stream appears milky as the result of a white mineral on its bottom.

Caribbean

*God mixed a million tints He knew
And painted the Caribbean blue,
A blue that words have never caught,
A blue of fabrics never bought,
A blue that makes the iris pale,
A bluer blue than any trail
Of sky beyond a Summer tree,
The bright blue of eternity!*

—VIVIAN LARAMORE RADER
Poet Laureate of Florida

Even the quiet British game of cricket makes for uproarious fun when played in swim suits on the palm-lined beaches of Jamaica.



discover
florida



ON April 2, 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida. On or about May 28, 1960, thousands of Rotarians and their wives and children from many lands will discover Florida for themselves when they come to Miamiland for the 1960 Convention of Rotary International. We—all the Rotarians of Florida—hope you are among them.

We want you to discover the warm friendship and informality of this subtropical area. (If you have already been here, then, as we Floridians say, you have sand in your shoes and will return.) You will discover, too, why this is the most popular convention spot in the world. Before 1959 ended, conventions to be attended by more than 300,000 people had been booked for this area for 1960. Long and varied experience with conventions and with 3 to 4 million visitors annually has qualified the people who manage our tourist facilities to serve you well.

Here you will discover the largest concentration of fine hotels anywhere, with nearly ten times the number of rooms needed to accommodate all the persons who attended Rotary's largest Convention to date*—and at rates much lower than you usually pay in a Rotary Convention city.

You will also discover why our State was named Florida, for its streets are lined with exotic tropical flowers and palms and almost every home is set off by showy blooms and lush foliage. And of course you know that we have miles and miles of beautiful sand beaches washed by the waters of the blue Atlantic and warmed by the Gulf Stream. There's nothing like an early-morning saunter on them to set you up for the day.

On your way to Miamiland, all through our State you'll find signs welcoming you on highways and at rail, bus, and air terminals. And everywhere there will be friendly Florida Rotarians eager to be helpful.

What do we mean by Miamiland? Much more than you may think, probably. Your host Clubs will be the Rotary Club of Miami with 338 members and the Rotary Club of Miami Beach with 79 members—these 417 men forming the core of the team which is making Convention plans here. But actively helping us are the other nine Rotary Clubs in Greater Miami, as well as other Clubs in towns near-by. But for Convention week, May 29-June 2, we have broadened the concept of Miamiland to take in all of Florida. Why? Well, it has been clear to us ever since our

* The 1949 Convention in New York attended by 15,961 persons.

By O. C. CORBIN

*Chairman, Host Clubs Executive Committee;
Rotarian, Miami, Fla.*

and

SAMUEL F. KNOWLES

*Vice-Chairman, Host Clubs Executive Committee;
Rotarian, Miami Beach, Fla.*

Host Clubs Executive Committee first met more than a year ago that all the 8,145 Rotarians of Florida in their 132 Clubs want to help us make your visit one never before experienced nor ever to be forgotten.

Our plans for hospitality and entertainment features are moving rapidly toward their final stages, and we shall tell you all we can about them here. In a later issue of this Magazine, Allin W. Dakin, Chairman of the 1960 Convention Committee of Rotary International, will tell you about plans for the platform part of the Convention program.

We are pleased and proud that we could engage as our entertainment producer and adviser Ernest E. Seller, executive vice-president and manager of the Orange Bowl Committee in Miami. "Ernie" has just finished producing his 26th Orange Bowl Festival, a world-famed spectacle of parades, gorgeous floats, regattas, and shows presented during the half-time period of a football game. His lifetime of experience as a creator of colorful pageants is helping us to provide you with the kind of entertainment that best expresses our surroundings.

One of our major problems in planning your Convention diversions has been to choose from the myriad of unusual features and activities of this area the things we think you would most like to do and see. We have a happy solution to this problem and suggest it now: Why don't you come early, or stay over after the Convention?

IF YOU DO decide to be an "early bird" and are here on Saturday, May 28, you will want to attend the Flamingo Festival. Held at the Hialeah Race Course, the Festival will enable you to see the first colony of flamingos to settle in the United States. These stately birds, whose hue has inspired a color called flamingo pink, live in this beautifully landscaped park the year round. They lay their eggs on their elevated nests and raise their young in a man-made lagoon. We think we can persuade them to parade for you.

At the Flamingo Festival you will enjoy a buffet dinner—in the Florida style—and afterward will come an evening of folk dancing and other entertainment delights. You will be invited to take part in the dancing, and we assure you an evening of fun, fellowship, and fandango music.

If you do come for the Festival on Saturday, you will be able to register, beginning at 9 A.M., at the Miami Beach Convention Hall. Of course, registration continues on Sunday and throughout the week. You'll spend a great deal of your time in the Convention Hall and the adjoining auditorium, because these two air-conditioned buildings will be the center of Convention activity. The House of Friendship, a traditional feature of Rotary Conventions, will be located in the auditorium, which is connected to Convention Hall by a roofed colonnade.

Sometime during your hours in our Convention Hall you are going to stop, we think, and remark, "Isn't this a beautiful building?" We've seen many people do just that. For our Convention Hall is a magnificently designed structure that encloses more



Largest in the U. S. South, this fully air-conditioned Convention Hall will be the center of the 1960 Convention, May 29-June 2. . . . (Below) Aerial view of Vizcaya, one of Miamiland's most beautiful attractions. Formerly the Deering estate, it is now an art museum.

Photo: Florida State News Bureau



than four acres of space! It seats more than 15,000 people for conventions, and has 130 loud-speakers to carry the spoken word to the farthest corners of its main hall. Its enclosed patios, fountains, murals, and tropical shrubs and flowers will combine to surround you with beauty during plenary sessions and other Convention activities in the building.

On Sunday, May 29, at 8:30 P.M., President Harold T. Thomas will open the Convention with a brief message and welcome. Then you and the thousands of others of us will be entertained by the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky, whose direction of symphony orchestras in major cities of the U.S.A., Europe, and elsewhere has gained for him world renown. He directed the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra for 18 years. The program he will present on Sunday evening will include special compositions designed to appeal to music lovers from all over the world.

Monday, May 30, will be a busy "business day" for the men who will gather in the afternoon in 53 vocational craft assemblies, each meeting to bring together Rotarians of the same or related businesses and professions. Monday evening will bring a Convention high light when hundreds of Miamiland Rotarians open their homes to entertain visitors from other countries and faraway places in the United States at dinners characterized by Florida's brand of home hospitality.

When the dinners are over, the evening will still be young, and all the hosts and guests will go to Convention Hall for a program of international music, singing, and dancing. Performers from Guatemala, Hawaii, and other places are scheduled to take part in this show.

ON Tuesday afternoon, May 31, while the men are busy in 39 group assemblies discussing Rotary Club administration, the ladies will enter a world dear to their hearts: the world of fashion. The Ladies' Committee of the host Clubs has plans far along for a style show and luncheon at the fabulous Fontainebleau Hotel. Our Youth Committee is well along in its plans too for entertaining the young folks, while dads and mothers are occupied elsewhere on this afternoon.

Tuesday evening will be taken up with the traditionally popular Fellowship Dinners, each of these seven gatherings being organized along regional lines by Rotary groups of different parts of the world. Tickets will be on sale in the registration area until about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. So . . . decide on the Dinner you want to attend and buy your ticket early.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 1, the Convention will divide into four International Friendship Meetings. These will be two-hour gatherings devoted to open discussion of problems world-wide in their importance, but related largely to certain parts of the world. Which Meeting to attend is left up to you. If your interest is focused on Asia, for example, then choose that Meeting whose panel leaders will be from that part of the globe.

On Wednesday evening comes a spectacle certain



On Sunday evening, May 29, the University of Miami Symphony Orchestra, composed of students and professional musicians, will play at Convention Hall under the direction of Fabien Sevitzky (at the right), internationally known conductor and composer.

to thrill you. Our entertainment producer "Ernie" Seiler will present in the Orange Bowl, the largest stadium in Southeastern United States, a colorful pageant of the 400-year history of "Florida under Five Flags." On a stage the size of a football field—because that's exactly what the field is—hundreds of performers, in a setting of tropic foliage, will enact the major events in Florida's history, from the first settlement in the 1600s to the spectacular growth of the State in the last 50 years.

The Convention comes to a close on the afternoon of June 2 with the singing of *Auld Lang Syne*, but many will not end their Miamiland visit then—and they'll be glad they didn't. All over the State of Florida, and especially in the area where you will be for the Convention, are hundreds of attractions you will enjoy, many of which cannot be found any place else in the United States. You will just have to tarry longer among them.

And on that subject—the information booth, located near the House of Friendship, will be manned by Florida Rotarians and their ladies who know what there is to see and do from the north boundary of Florida to its southern tip. They will have folders, maps, and other material describing most of the special attractions, and will help you plan your sight-seeing tours.

So, you all come to Miamiland in May. We assure you of a rich and thrilling experience.



Photo: Anthony Miami News Bureau



Miami's Orange Bowl stadium, site of the famed festival and football game by that name, will be the setting on Wednesday evening for a colorful pageant entitled Florida under Five Flags.

Build

Captain Eddie Speaks

One of the most famous names in aviation, Edward V. ("Eddie") Rickenbacker, is on Rotary's 1960 Convention program. Captain Rickenbacker will deliver a major address at the Wednesday-morning session, June 1. As a young man, he made his name synonymous with speed on automobile race tracks. In World War I he commanded the first American aerial unit on the Western front. Among the many decorations he received was the Congressional Medal of Honor. During World War II he carried out special missions for the Secretary of War in both Europe and the South Pacific. Downed in the Pacific, he spent 23 days on a life raft. He is board chairman of Eastern Air Lines.



IN RECENT YEARS the idea of a common or regional market in Latin America has gained considerable impetus and seems to be at the threshold of realization.

The idea of an economically integrated Latin America is not new, nor just an imitation of the European Common Market.* The success of the latter, however, constitutes an encouraging example for Latin-American statesmen, to the extent that it shows how intelligent understanding of problems, followed by vigorous and persevering action, can transform dreams into realities. And it also should be realized that the existence of the European Common Market, as will be developed later, has made it more urgent and peremptory for Latin America to achieve a similar integration.

In Latin-American countries this idea has its origin in their history and is strengthened by other examples. There have been in the past, in Latin America, statesmen and economists who dreamed of regional economic or customs unions. Two facts account for this dream: the similarity of the economic problems of the region, both in the domestic field and in the commerce with the rest of the world; and the resemblance of their economic features. True, a wide variety of products exists in Latin America, but the most important economic activity in all the countries is primary production—most of the products of which are exported. On this basis, two possibilities are open to the Governments of Latin America—possibilities which do not exclude each other, but, on the contrary, could exist together; facing collectively their common problems, and supplementing each other's economies.

Then, too, Latin America can look north to the other America, to a continent where diversity has integrated itself into a united political and economic body. Have North Americans ever thought what it would mean to them if their great country were divided into 50 different countries, each with its barriers? The magnitude of the economic unity of the United States and the diversity of its resources have forged a formidable structure with a vast internal market, making necessary the creation of plants and installations for large-scale production operating at full capacity.

Latin America also has diversified resources and the magnitude of a continent. It is, however, a continent divided into waterproof compartments, each country constituting an isolated market, which, in most cases, is too small for large enterprises.

What is a regional market? It is the result of an agreement among the countries involved to establish a preferential policy for the interchange of their products, as in a customs union. However, such a union would not be enough to overcome all the difficulties born of the present disintegration. It would have to be supplemented by agreements aimed at establishing a multilateral system of payments, agreements which would tend to facilitate industrial specialization of at least neighboring countries, and other provisions.

* See *Europe's New Giant: The Common Market*, by Louis Francois Duchene, *THE ROTARIAN* for May, 1958.

A COMMON MARKET FOR LATIN AMERICA?



An old dream to eliminate economic barriers to progress is receiving fresh study under the auspices of the United Nations.

By BENJAMIN CORNEJO

*Political Economist; Former Vice-President,
Central Bank of Argentine Republic*

The value of a Common Market will be recognized if the validity of certain premises is accepted.

The first is that it is necessary or desirable to develop Latin America economically. If we adopt the criterion of measuring its development by the average income per capita—the one generally used by economists—most countries in this bloc would be classified as undeveloped; and if we compare them with the United States of America, all Latin-American countries would fall into the underdeveloped category.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) is the group which has shown the most consistent interest in the economic development of Latin America, and has made the most complete studies on the subject. In the last few years it has concentrated its efforts on the study of a regional market, considering it as an almost indispensable instrument in any program for economic progress. In the first gathering of the Working Group for the Regional Market, appointed by ECLA (meeting in Santiago, Chile, in February, 1958), it was stressed that "the social demands for the development of the Latin-American countries make it more imperative to find the most effective formulas to increase the rate of growth of the real income per capita" and that "these formulas will have to be based upon the application of agricultural technology and progressive industrialization of those countries."

These principles were confirmed at the second meeting which took place in Mexico early in 1959. It was stated that "the constitutive agreement of the Common Market has the purpose of contributing to the acceleration of a well-balanced economic development in Latin America, to progressive industrialization, and to the application of technical methods in agriculture as well as in other primary activities, with the goal of raising the standard of living of the people."

No one could deny the importance of economic development. However, it is debatable whether or not such development requires industrialization, in addition to the utilization of modern methods in primary activities. Government officials and economists of Latin America hold in the affirmative, for reasons which go beyond the scope of this discussion. Among the obstacles to foreign trade—and consequently to the Common Market—relating to industrialization are:

(a) Latin-American dependency upon the great industrial centers, which are the necessary suppliers of the indispensable capital goods required for industrialization, and, therefore, for development.

(b) Limited capacity for international payments (foreign currencies are derived principally from exports), which makes it necessary to bar some commodities the countries are capable of producing in order to increase the importation of capital goods.

(c) The inconvertibility of most Latin-American currencies which imposes the necessity of seeking bilateral agreements, and curtails substantially the availability of hard currencies for the purchase of capital goods.

A Common Market would help solve these problems, as well as others. In order to understand this, it is necessary to mention briefly certain characteristics of the Latin-American economy and its current industrial development.

As has been said, different basic products are produced by the more or less similar countries of the region. Some produce cereals or other foodstuffs (wheat, corn, meats, coffee, cacao, etc.); others, raw materials (wools, cotton, iron, tin, copper, etc.); and still others, solid or liquid fuels. There is, therefore, a natural base for supplementation which, however, has only partially materialized in spite of the geographical proximity of some of the countries. There are even areas where some countries have food surpluses and lack certain raw materials, while their neighbors are in a reverse situation. This problem would be resolved simply and effectively by a Common Market providing the supplementation already established by Nature. Supplementation in the primary production field would undoubtedly facilitate industrialization by utilizing the resources of the composite area. Inasmuch as several countries in Latin America have attained a certain degree of industrialization, it would not be unrealistic to think of creating a capital-goods industry which, having a large enough market, would be able to operate on a rather high level, and supply the undeveloped countries of the area with capital goods, thus permitting them to install elementary manufacturing industries.

THE lack of a market with a large absorptive capacity (the region is divided by many customs barriers) produces the following consequences in Latin America:

(a) Inefficient industrial plants with a limited level of output, unable to compete in the Latin-American market with the products sent from the great manufacturing centers, despite transportation costs, which in themselves constitute a certain element of protection for the domestic industries.

(b) Plants with large capacities which have to curtail output due to limitation of the market, resulting in a high cost per unit of production.

(c) Industrial parallelism, which means that several countries in the area have the same industries with only their insufficient domestic markets, thus making specialization and its advantages impossible.

Though specialization is one of the policies envisaged in the Common Market, it is admitted that with certain products parallel industries are advantageous. Industries which do not require large plant installations, expensive equipment, or complicated techniques are profitable even if they have only a limited domestic market. These industries (textiles, shoes, etc.) belong to the first stages of industrialization, and should be promoted in industrially backward countries. On the other hand, manufacturing of locomotives or automobiles, for example, has to depend upon all the markets of the region.

Other disadvantages facing inefficient industries that operate under full tariff and exchange protec-

tion granted by their Governments are: (a) curtailment of commercial trade among Latin-American countries; (b) impelling countries to sign bilateral agreements, in spite of disadvantages, that make each Latin-American country's currency inconvertible with respect to the others. For this reason the Common Market should be supplemented with a multilateral system of payments.

It is obvious that under these conditions a Common Market will increase trade among its members. Something which is not always understood is that a Common Market increases trade with the rest of the world. There are many who see in this plan the intent to form a new economic bloc that will oppose the "other America" and Europe, with the final result of a net reduction in international trade.

IN the first place, proponents of a Common Market for Latin America emphatically declare that "the economic development of Latin America could find a great stimulus by greatly expanding its trade to other economic areas." In addition, one of the critical aspects of Latin-America's commercial problems is the faulty composition of imports imposed upon it. Their incipient industrialization forces Latin-American countries to purchase the very goods they should be producing, and, because there is a scarcity of foreign currency, they are unable to buy—or at least not in adequate quantities—the essential goods or raw materials required for industrialization.

It is not, therefore, a matter of reducing imports, but, rather, of importing other articles, which means a change in import composition. Latin America has

to practice a double substitution of imports: a substitution of domestic produce for imports, and a substitution of one type of imports for another. Actually, it will have to increase its imports rather than decrease them. To make this clear we mention two factors: (1) the type of imports that will be increased; (2) the necessity of maintaining, and even increasing, the exports to those countries which have traditionally bought their products. No matter how well the regional market will be organized and expanded, it will always be insufficient to absorb a considerable portion of the exports. Also, many Latin-American countries—in particular the least developed ones—will have to initiate their evolution by intensifying primary production—the first step in industrialization. Obviously, an increase in primary production in Latin America will augment the exportable products for the markets in the rest of the world.

As ECLA technicians say, "World economy seems to be in an evolutionary stage characterized by the organization of large and integrated economic areas, rather than in terms of isolated countries. It means that the world is entering in a new phase of regional interdependence, in which the old binomial of individual and world market—that transformed itself in order to give rise to the 'nation' as a new entity—is now evolving into the element 'regional market.' If this is so, the evolution of the world economy would be merely adjusting itself to the political evolution."

There is a basis for believing that the formation of a great Latin America—economically integrated—might become a contributing factor toward world balance and peace.

Bolívar Dreamed It

THROUGH the tropical patio of a white marble building in Washington, D. C., pass thousands of tourists every year. They stand in its stately Council Room and walk the length of its Hall of the Americas. Their guides may call the building the "House of the Americas," though its official name is the Pan American Union. It serves as the secretariat of the Organization of American States, which unites the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere in common efforts toward peace and progress.

April, 1960, rounds out 70 years of inter-American coöperation through this organization created at the First International Conference of American States held in Washington, D. C., in 1890. But the span of Pan American history is longer than that. It goes back to 1826, when Simon Bolívar, the liberator of half of South America, expressed his hope for a New World league of independent nations. Though Bolívar's dream took more than a half century to become a reality, it secured for him a place in hemispheric history as "the father of Pan American interdependence."

Today some 362 million people live in the 21 Republics of the Western Hemisphere. The Organization of American States exists to enable these millions to live together in peace and share improvements in education, health, housing, food supply, and industry and trade. The machinery for all this has been called "a model for all nations." Many visitors to the Pan American Union think so, too. One was heard to say, as he ended his tour, "Now if we could just get the whole world working together like this. . . ."



The emblem of the Organization of American States features the flags of the 21 Republics of the Hemisphere.

Plan Now for Tokyo

MIAMI and Miami Beach will play host to Rotary International's 1960 Convention, May 29-June 2, and thousands of Rotarians are preparing to join that great gathering on Florida's golden shore. Yet, for many people, it is time also to make plans for the Rotary Convention following, which will be held May 28-June 1, 1961, in Tokyo, Japan. Travel arrangements must be made well in advance by the great many Rotarians who will cross the seas to the Land of the Rising Sun in 1961.

Official Rotary International Transportation Committees will handle arrangements for the many Conventiongoers from Australia-New Zealand and North America. The Australia and New Zealand Transportation Committee has already been activated, and all Rotary Club Presidents in its region have received preliminary information and a supply of "intention to go" cards (918 of which had been returned by early December).

The North American Transportation Committee is now receiving inquiries; an informative announcement appears on the inside back cover of this issue, and a return card is enclosed for those interested in the trip to Tokyo.

Conventiongoers will have a choice of leisurely trips on luxury ocean liners or swift crossings on jet planes.

Colorful land tours throughout Japan are being offered by both Transportation Committees, and stopovers in Hawaii, visits to various Asian countries, and round-the-Pacific and round-the-world trips are being planned by the North American Transportation Committee.

*From Japanese
Prints by James A.
Michener; Charles
F. Tuttle, publisher*



IN A Chicago suburb, overweight, out-of-condition business and civic leaders eat a calorie-counted lunch, then bowl for an hour. Country-club women in Omaha meet, lunch, and exercise in a bowling center. Kansas City, Missouri, doctors and nurses have organized their own bowling leagues. In Detroit top automobile executives bowl against their company stock boys. The annual black-tie dinner-dance of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles is called the Bowling Ball in honor of the members' favorite sport.

High-school boys and girls in Texas, Florida, and several other States are driven by school busses to bowling centers where they bowl for physical-education-course credits. Bowling is the fastest-growing sport among college students. Men in the armed forces nightly jam the 2,000 lanes in service centers. Teams of housewives bowl morning and afternoon in practically all the country's 8,500 establishments.

The boom in bowling represents the quickest and most unexpected revolution in the long history of sports. Picking up momentum after World War II, the sport tore itself free from its generally dingy, masculine setting and leaped into rank as the country's No. 1 most democratic competitive sport.

Today 25 million men, women, and children roll balls down some 90,000 U.S.A. lanes. No other sport approaches its popularity in the nation's industrial recreation program. When the Douglas Aircraft Company announced a tournament, 2,260 employees came out to bowl in Redondo Beach, California.

The attraction of the game has cut across every boundary. It is played by men and women, the young and old, the rich and poor, the healthy, the infirm, and the blind. President Truman had bowling lanes in the basement of the White House. And when Nikita Khrushchev visited Camp David, Maryland, he asked President Eisenhower to take him to the camp's bowling lanes.

So great has been the surge to the lanes that it has surprised even the optimistic industrialists

The Big BOOM

in the field. In 1953, a year after American Machine and Foundry marketed its first automatic Pin-spotters, which opened bowling to mechanization, company officials boldly predicted that the company would gross 22 million dollars in machine rentals by 1960. They were wrong. In 1959 A.M.F. took in more than 50 million dollars. And its competitor, Brunswick-Balke-Collender, which began selling its Pinsetters in 1956, sold more than 100 million dollars' worth of machines in the same period.

Today bowling is a billion-dollar industry, with million-dollar bowling centers which are well designed, tastefully decorated, air conditioned, carpeted, noise conditioned, and scientifically lighted. These centers have become "people's country clubs." Many centers include children's nurseries,

restaurants, barber shops, beauty shops, bakeries, gift shops, swimming pools, roller-skating rinks, and facilities for teen-age dancing.

The rush to the lanes, mostly concentrated in the suburbs, has spread from New York City to Los Angeles and has become near-rampant in the Southwest. According to the proprietors, four out of ten bowlers now are women. At most modern bowling centers the lanes start to fill up with women by 10 in the morning. In the well-equipped nursery two trained attendants guide the preschool children in play. On the lanes an instructor teaches fundamentals to novices. The management serves free coffee and doughnuts. Waiting her turn to bowl, a housewife named Betty, wife of a civilian engineer, said, "I wish I were free to come here more than once a week. I get to

Attractive and well lighted, today's bowling lanes are a far cry from the dingy bowling alley



in Bowling

It's the 'most unexpected revolution in the history of sports.'

By JOSEPH P. BLANK

be with women I like. I get out of the house and meet new people, and, at the same time, I know that my daughter is having a good, safe time in the nursery. I get exercise the fun way, not by listening to somebody telling me to stretch and bend by the numbers."

The same sentiments are heard at the Hart Bowl in Dallas. One Monday morning I saw a lane occupied by six women, ranging from 22 to 50 years old, who were taking instructions from a former high-school teacher. They came to the lanes for a variety of reasons: "My husband bowls and I wanted to learn." "I came to watch my friends and got inter-

ested." "It's a good way to work off tension."

The most striking feature of the Hart Bowl is the large, glass-enclosed, air-conditioned nursery that juts prominently from the front of the building. Two trained attendants care for as many as 78 children at a time. Adjoining the nursery is the infants' room with six cribs, all baby needs, controls for adjusting the intensity of light, and an intercom to page mothers on the lanes. The register shows that more than 5,000 children have used the nursery in a recent 60-day period.

In ten years the number of bowling lanes in the Dallas-Fort Worth area has jumped from 91 to 810, an increase that is typical of the Southwest. In Texas, as elsewhere, the best bowling proprietors are missionaries who believe the sport is good for their custom-

ers. C. C. Bearden, of Dallas, began as a pin boy in his father's Houston bowling alleys and now owns a million-dollar center that not only caters to bowlers but is the scene of fashion shows, birthday parties, and sorority meetings. "When I was growing up, I got fed up with this business because of the pin-boy problem," Bearden recalled. "It was a struggle to get customers and a struggle to get pin boys and when you had the customers you sometimes didn't have the pin boys to serve them. My dad always talked me out of leaving. 'C. C., you stay with the bowling alleys,' he told me. 'It'll be a good business someday.'"

"I stayed with it, and today, with automation, it is a good business. What's more, it's a good healthy sport. Mothers, fathers, and children can enjoy it together."

The family unit is considered the backbone of the sport by Fred Magee, of Houston, a pioneer in the bowling business. In the early 1930s Magee went broke in the cotton business and lost his health as well. His doctor told him: "Go bowling. It'll strengthen your stomach muscles and generally tone up your body." Magee bowled every day for 400 consecutive days. He regained his health and put on 25 needed pounds. The results convinced him to go into the bowling business.

He borrowed money, bought some shoddy bum-ridden bowling alleys, and began cleaning them up. For the first few weeks he was in a fight every night, but he succeeded in getting rid of the hoodlums. By 1938 he had established a business of such rectitude—at a time when "bowling" was almost a dirty word—that the Houston school board permitted high-school students to bowl for gym credits on his lanes.

Magee now has investments in 28 bowling centers throughout the Southwest and is planning seven more. One of his places is called the Marriage Bureau because so many couples have met on the lanes. Magee feels that his bowling centers are community centers as well. At the opening of each establishment he holds a meeting [Continued on page 56]

of yesteryear. This panoramic shot shows 32 of the 64 lanes at Orchard Twin Bowl in Skokie, Ill.



Rotary Comes to Tahiti

ONE of Tahiti's links with the outside world—and they aren't yet very numerous—is the four-engine flying boat which island-hops eastward from Fiji on a fortnightly visit to this romantic and fabled island in the South Pacific. The other day it brought a crisp new document symbolic of a new link: a charter declaring that the Rotary Club of Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia, "is now a duly admitted member of Rotary International."

Rotary probably never has come to a more beautiful spot. Waves foam white on coral reefs encircling the 33-mile-long island. Coconut palms bow gracefully seaward along miles of black sand beaches, and a verdant carpet of tropical foliage and bright flowers spreads from the shoreline to the mountainous interior. Rising midway between Australia and South America and about 2,400 miles south and east of Hawaii, the volcano-born island is truly a queen among her South Sea sisters. "Tahiti may not be paradise," said a Chilean writer who came to visit—and stayed—"but it must be a lot like it."

In Papeete, the capital of French Polynesia, 20,000 French, Chinese, and laughter-loving Polynesian inhabitants live an unhurried life. Their town is the focal point of an economy based on tourists and trade, a fact reflected in the vocational classifications among the 21 men who comprise the young Rotary Club. Though the Club was admitted in July, the arrival of the charter last December set the stage for its colorful "coming out" party, a charter-night celebration in which the members described to scores of guests the purpose of their new fellowship, and how this purpose links them with like-minded men in 114 other lands.



A carved Tiki post on Tahiti makes a temporary standard for a familiar emblem. Wood and stone Tiki figures representing honored ancestors dot many Polynesian islands.

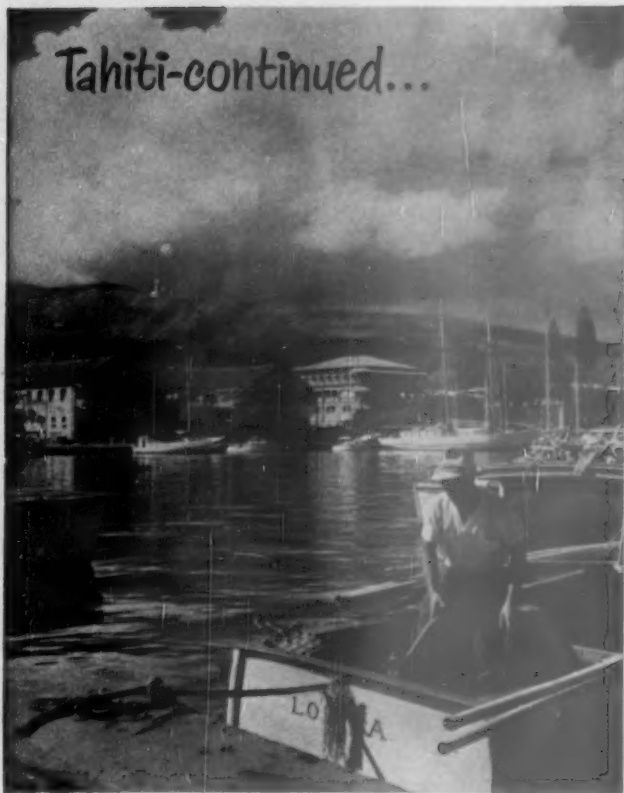
A toast to Rotary, proposed by Marcel Lejeune, President of the Rotary Club of Papeete, during the height of charter-night ceremonies.





Photos: Phil Mackenzie from Three Lions

Tahiti-continued...



Plush yachts and outrigger canoes ply Papeete's deep-water harbor. Lush foliage rolls back to volcanic mountain ridges worn by tropic rains.

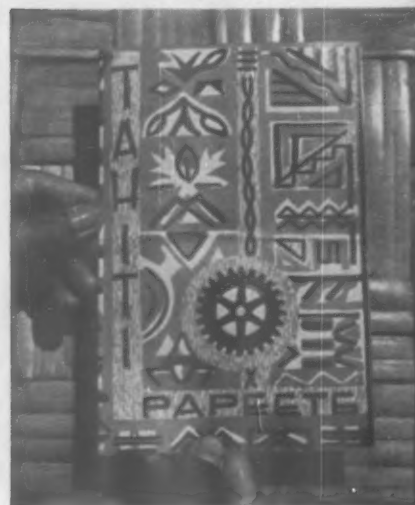


The arrival of a ship is still an event in Tahiti. People flock to the dock to greet friends, sell souvenirs, or just to say, "Welcome!"



A roadside sign marks the entrance to the restaurant where Papeete Rotarians meet every Monday evening. The nearest Rotary Club is in Fiji, about 2,200 miles due west.

The charter-night program cover carries a colorful Polynesian design.



Welcome, Papeete!

CHARTER night was a mixture of Parisienne elegance and Tahitian simplicity. Men in white dinner jackets and women in net and lace and taffeta gathered in Les Tropiques restaurant, where hibiscus and bougainvillea blossoms brightened the bamboo walls and lithe Polynesian maidens glided about with trays of food. Club President Marcel Lejeune greeted the guests, read a welcome from Rotary International Director Charles H. Taylor, of Christchurch, New Zealand, who had visited Tahiti in July, then accepted the charter from Governor Poulet, administrative chief of a cluster of South Sea islands organized into a single French colony in 1903.



Against a background of flags, flowers, and Rotary emblems, Governor Poulet (left), of French Polynesia, welcomes Rotary and delivers the Club charter to President Marcel Lejeune. In the center is Vice-President Robert Hervé.



At this table: Mrs. Marcel Lejeune (left). Opposite her the Alfred Porrois flank Secretary-General Hubert.

The Charles Johnsons (right), of California, share an enjoyable moment with Emile Charles, a leading designer of hand-blocked shirts. Charter member André Juventin is shown behind them.



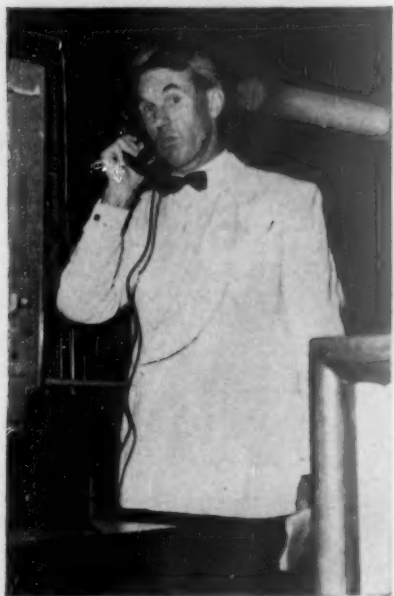
Charter member Bengt Danielson (right), one of the six men who sailed the Kon-Tiki raft on its famous journey from Peru to Polynesia, pauses to chat with Manager Hogsted, of Les Tropiques hotel.

Tahiti-continued...



President Marcel Lejeune, a lawyer, worked hard to establish the Club. He came to the island in 1951, is well liked by everyone.

Club Secretary Jean Bres also came to Tahiti in 1951. He wholesales petroleum products.



The Lejeune family spends week-ends in their thatch-roof home ten miles out of Papeete. A coral reef a mile offshore protects their beach. Daytime temperatures average 85, and fleecy clouds ride trade winds through sunny skies.

Visiting Tahiti, Rotarian Charles I. Johnson and his family, of Rialto, Calif., rented this palm-shaded bamboo home by the sea. The native drum comes with it.



How Is It to Live in Tahiti?

THOUGH cars and motorbikes scoot along Papeete streets and typewriters clatter in the offices, Tahiti still clings to the easy pace that existed when Captain Samuel Wallis, an Englishman, dropped anchor here in 1767. Stores close for a three-hour lunch period, and Polynesian natives, especially the long-shoremen, break into song at the drop of a coconut. New residents soon learn to shop wisely, picking up food bargains in the Sunday-morning market, an open-sided, tin-roof building heaped with fruits, vegetables, cakes, fish, and meats. With an average year-round temperature of 85 degrees, and few insects, houses are open. Clothing, which frequently takes the form of a bright Tahitian sarong called the *pareau*, is light.

Two air lines give Tahiti weekly service. Matson liners call every third week, and French ships less frequently. With the completion of the new jet-size airport, more tourists will crowd Papeete, which even now is becoming so modern that many residents hie out with their families to thatch-roofed cottages for a week-end amid the unspoiled beauties of Tahiti.



Cool mountain breezes air-condition this thatch and bamboo motion-picture theater. Almost all films are 16-mm. French productions. In 1787 Captain William Bligh sailed to Tahiti to collect shoots of breadfruit trees like this one. The ill-fated voyage is the subject of several books, including *Mutiny on the Bounty*.



Pharmacist Henri Jacquier, who directs the tourist bureau, holds a welcoming lei the easiest way—around the neck.



At the airport, the Henri Jacquiers await the arrival of Mrs. Jacquier's sister. Two air lines serve Tahiti.

Charles Poroi, son of honorary Rotarian Alfred Poroi, Mayor of Papeete, sells the motorbikes which now zoom all over the island.

Pick Leaders Out of a Hat?

Chicago newspaperman Sydney J. Harris devotes his widely syndicated daily column to the task of stirring up men's minds, of provoking discussion and thought. This was the goal of the article below, reprinted from the Chicago Daily News, in which he proposed that officeholders be chosen by lot. How well he succeeded in his mind-stirring may be judged by the remarks of four men from four countries who read his article at the request of this Magazine, and were stimulated to range over a broad field as they sought to answer the questions he raised. The result forms our symposium-of-the-month.—The Editors.

THE chief thing wrong with democracy is that it is not democratic enough. I would like to see American officeholders drawn by lot, as they often were in ancient Greece.

There is little democracy in the election of officials under a party system. Each party chooses a man, and then the voters have to choose between two men who are largely dedicated to their own self-advancement.

I am convinced that democratic government would average out higher if we put names in a bowl and drew them out at random. By accident we might find a few good men.

Some observers of government are fond of saying that we need to train a professional class of politicians, as we train diplomats for the foreign service. They forget that diplomats have done more to start wars than to prevent them.

Most politicians all over the world are alike. They go into the business because they are ambitious, gregarious, power driven, and usually self-serving. The exceptions—and there are some—to this rule are freaks who usually become failures or martyrs.

Socrates remarked that the only man who deserves to be given power is the man who doesn't want it—for he is the man most likely to treat his office as a trust and not as a trough.



Harris

And it is both a historical and a psychological fact that people are always better than their Governments. The virtues of the Russians or the Germans were perverted and used for evil purposes by the Nazi and Soviet Governments.

The amateurs could do no worse than the professionals have done in several thousand years. Men of decent instincts, it is true, might change after they take office; but many politicians do not even have

decent instincts to begin with.

Techniques of government can be learned in a relatively short time. There are plenty of technicians who can operate at lower levels. What we desperately need are men of goodwill who are not motivated by the lust of privilege, position, and publicity.

Cynicism about politics—which is widespread today—is the most dangerous enemy of our society. The people feel they have little to say about the running of their Government—and especially the manipulations that may suddenly lead to war. Would we do any worse to pick our leaders out of a hat, in hopes of a lucky hit?

Is This a Jest?

*Asks Frederic J. Gysin
Director, Swiss National Museum
Zurich, Switzerland*

AM I to take the columnist seriously? Am I to believe that he means what he says? I cannot. Indeed, I doubt we should dignify his proposal by giving time, thought, and paper to it.



Gysin

For tens of thousands of years man has been at work on the problem of how best to choose his leaders. And by great effort and bitter experience he has evolved various systems which, whatever their shortcomings, represent the best mankind has so far been able to think out. Shall we now, in a moment of caprice, throw away all we have learned and say it was of no account?

The columnist respects the ancient Greeks. How much more of their democracy than the mere name survives in country after country the world around!

In Switzerland we choose no man by lot for any post of governmental leadership, and we do not expect to begin doing so. In the 17th Century, it is true, our guilds chose men by lot for service on the town council in some cities. It is also true that in the 17th and 18th Centuries the councils of some of our cities used the names-in-hat system to select governors for lands just beyond the city boundaries. They were choosing men from among their own numbers, however—men well acquainted with each other, and they themselves had been selected to sit on the council by democratic election.

Modern Switzerland is, as you know, often termed by our visitors a model of democracy. I will at least say that we have evolved a highly representative, very stable kind of government which

A Symposium

embraces 25 cantons, and serves our 5 million people well indeed.

Our highest national authority, as you may know, is the Swiss Federal Council, an executive body of seven men representing all our parties and appointed by our two legislative houses. The Executive appoints all principal officeholders and, because of its all-parties make-up, cannot show any favoritism in its choices of men.

One fact which greatly simplifies governmental leadership in Switzerland is that we have no "foreign policy." We are here. We are neutral. We are the same to all.

I cannot of course speak for all my countrymen, but I am sure they are generally satisfied with our forms and systems and would agree with me that hats are for wearing, not for choosing leaders.

'The Cry of Despair'

*Thinks M. H. Hasham Premji
Rice Distributor
Bombay, India*

THE Sydney Harris suggestion certainly presents a new angle to the eternal problem of selecting correct leaders. The question is mathematical. What are the chances of picking the correct leader from the hat and, more important, what are the chances of picking the dud or, worse, the naïve? What names will you put into the hat? That is another question which Mr. Harris fails to answer.

A people will get the government they deserve. The system of party government with all its defects is the only workable system if adult franchise is the basis of democracy. Mistakes are bound to occur in a democracy in the selection of representatives. It cannot be denied that charlatans have succeeded to seats of authority through the ballot box. But democracy and the process of election as we know are the only means

known to man after 2,000 years of experiment which ensures dignity of the individual and the fundamental rights of the common man. Harris' is the cry of despair. The answer is to educate the electorate to use their common judgment and to realize the value of their vote. Thus alone can corruption be eliminated and the



Premji

power of the party caucus and the party boss considerably reduced, if not made totally ineffective.

After all, the party represents or should represent the collective will and wisdom of a section of the people, having common approach to certain fundamental aims and objectives in organized form and to sustain the democratic process of rule by a majority.

Ultimately by process of elimination, it can only result in the final representation of the view of 15 or 20 percent of the electorate if allowance is to be made for elimination at various stages in the primaries, in the party, and in the electorate for the final choice of the executive representative. But it is better thus than a rule of a few, however intellectual, imposing their will on the many. Continuity and stability can only be obtained by the collective wisdom, however unwise it may show itself at stages and at periods in the history of a nation.

Democracy has the good fortune to produce good leadership

at times of national emergency and crisis. England in two wars produced Lloyd George and Churchill, America a Roosevelt, and India Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, and Sardar Patel. These instances can be multiplied manifold. It can certainly not be contended that greater men could have been produced by any other process than the ballot box.

If this proposition is accepted, then the diplomats and others are only ancillary to the national policy carrying out ultimately the will of the majority. Their participation, therefore, in creating chaos or any other situation cannot and does not arise, as their powers are limited to the directives of the Government and to report the situation to their Government. A glorified position no doubt, but without effective power or authority.

It is undoubted that trained executive officers would more effectively discharge the functions of the Government than the politicians placed in the authority. But modern government is based on the execution of the Government will by trained service personnel at various stages in the shape of permanent Civil Service, policy decisions being in the hands of the ministers in the authority, the execution thereof by Civil Service. The Civil Service does not and cannot effectively execute the public will as they are by nature of their training away from this. It is a well-known fact that ex-public servants have not made good as ministers or politicians.

Restricted franchise confined



to the intelligentsia has been tried without, however, much success. The House of Lords in England is the classic example of the ineffectiveness of these upper houses.

The answer, therefore, is that democracy with adult franchise of an educated and discerning electorate is the only effective means to safeguard the rights of individuals and to secure the permanence of policy and effective government, in the name of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Whose Names in Hat?

*Asks Douglas A. Stevenson
Life Underwriter
Sherbrooke, Que., Canada*

MY FIRST reaction to Mr. Harris' proposal that officeholders be drawn by lot is that he is not entirely serious. He is undoubtedly bitterly critical of present forms of democratic government, the system by which candidates are chosen, and the type of men who are attracted to political careers.

Perhaps his suggestion to "pick our leaders out of a hat" is merely his subtle method of attracting attention to this dissatisfaction with the many shortcomings of our present system.

If he were serious about his proposal, the first thing he would have to explain would be by what method names would be chosen to be placed in the hat. Obviously, everyone's name cannot go into the hat—the results could be too entirely fantastic—so there would have to be some plan of selection. It is altogether likely that any suitable selection arrangement would gradually develop into nothing but a duplication of the present system.

I certainly have no knowledge of any instance where a leader for any important group was chosen by lot. However, I must admit that I can lay no claim whatsoever to being well informed in this connection.

There is little doubt but that all wars are started by the "diplo-

mats," if by "diplomats" we mean the leaders of Governments. Certainly they are the ones who have to decide to "declare war," along with the members of their Government. I do think, however, that with any of the wars which have occurred during our lifetime, there was simply no alternative. If an aggressor nation takes such steps as force our leaders to declare war, does this become a war "started by a diplomat"? Technically, it would be the "diplomat" at the head of the aggressor nation who started it, I suppose.

In the earlier days of democracy—as we do not know it today—groups of people in the various communities gathered together to choose the man they wished to have represent them. Usually the man chosen had already been a leader in the community who enjoyed the respect and confidence of the citizens. It was a high honor to be so chosen, but that came very near to being the only reward which could normally be expected. Consequently, it was usually a man of means and high integrity who was chosen.

As population grew, this method gradually became more and more unworkable. The whole plan became much more impersonal and, as remuneration from these offices kept going higher, men were attracted to seek office because it could be more profitable for them than their normal means of earning an income. This was the beginning of the "man seeking the office," and has grown to such an extent that it is now far more the common practice than the exception.

In my humble opinion we shall never get back to attracting the best men for candidates unless we can eliminate the profit angle, and public opinion can be sufficiently aroused that we will make an effort to seek out the best men and, by our endorsement and enthusiastic support, convince them that we want them to represent us. In so doing we might bring back that feeling of being honored as the true choice of their constituents.

This would have to be a pretty general action, however, as many of our best men are now restrain-

ed from seeking political office because they will not submit to the indignities of a heated political campaign. If I could offer some plan whereby such an arousal might be achieved, I would be a most remarkable person.

Little Precedent for It

*Finds Albert P. Bantham
Owner, Credit Bureau
Schenectady, N. Y.*

BEFORE we take an objective look at Mr. Harris' proposal we should clarify his reference to "ancient Greece."

Grecian democracy spanned a considerable period of time and encompassed a number of self-governing "city-States." At the risk of oversimplification, let us take Athens as an example. It is believed that the population was slightly more than 300,000, but only about 40,000 were citizens and therefore eligible to vote. Excluded from the franchise were women, slaves, laborers, and all those who were subject to someone else, which, interestingly enough, took in most merchants. Actually less than one person in seven theoretically had the right to be selected by lot.

The number of eligibles was still further reduced. The State of Athens had within its boundaries some rugged mountain country, where roads were scarce or nonexistent. When meetings were called for legislative purposes, it was unusual to have as many as 3,000 in attendance, and most of them came from the city itself and its environs. These people constituted the "Assembly." Identified with it was another body, the "Council," which in time became a sort of executive committee of the Assembly. This executive committee selected one of its members daily by lot to serve as Chairman. In effect, this man was the chief of State, its highest officer, so that in practice Athens had 300 or more "presidents" each year.

The [Continued on page 56]



Stevenson



Bantham



Peeps at Things to Come

By Roger W. Truesdail, Ph.D.

■ **Longevity Marine Varnish.** A marine varnish owes its two to three times longer life to a built-in filter which absorbs the destructive ultraviolet rays of the sun. The best grade spar varnish usually requires pleasure-craft owners to refinish once or twice annually. This phenolic varnish forms a tough, colorless coating that has superior gloss retention. (1)

■ **Automatic Kitchen Aid.** A new food-cutting device permits the housewife to perform some hitherto impossible kitchen slicing operations with ease. Equipped with straight and corrugated replaceable steel blades, it ripples, shreds, garnishes, waffles, slices, and juliennes. A convenient dial adjusts the thickness of each slice and a special guard makes it safer to use than a kitchen knife. (2)

■ **Silent Baby Sitter.** A garment-type infant seat converts any kitchen chair into a secure and comfortable high chair for babies from six weeks to six months of age. It may be used to prop up the baby in crib or buggy or at feeding time, and doubles as a substitute travelling bed. It is small enough to fit in a handbag. (3)

■ **Self-Powered Spray Gun.** A completely self-contained spray gun is powered by a replaceable can of propellant gas which delivers a steady pressure. It sprays any liquid that can be thinned to proper consistency, including lacquers, stains, enamels, and latex wall paint. It also gives quick and easy spray application of lubricants, protective coatings, and special solutions—everything from mothproofing and house-plant sprays to antirust compounds and polishes, according to the maker, who recommends it for the hobbyist, the do-it-yourselfer, and the homemaker. (4)

■ **Rubber Paste.** A new rubber in paste form comes in a squeeze-type applicator. It dries and sets within hours into long-lasting, pliant, elastic rubber. It is designed for use in caulking, insulating, sealing, and waterproofing. It bonds to rubber, metal, wood, glass, plastics, porcelain, and fabrics. (5)

■ **Do-It-Yourself Vibrator.** An enclosed compact motor-driven oscillator can be bolted to any bed slat and plugged into any AC house circuit. It produces gentle oscillations and is said to relax taut nerves. It can be installed on chaise

longues, chairs, couches, and even baby cribs. It comes equipped with base and mounting bolts and a ten-foot cord with switch. It weighs four pounds. (6)

■ **Giant Landing Net.** A new whopper fish landing net has a 20-inch aluminum hoop with a wrist-action angle-change feature and positive lock, a 30-inch green-colored net, one 31½-inch aluminum handle with a 30-inch fish-measuring tape, two similar length extension sections, a soft rubber end protector with fastening ring, and a tapered gaff hook which can be used with any handle. It is retrievable since it floats and



A bit of "shut eye" is more readily possible for the motoring passenger while leaning against this height-adjustable head, neck, and back rest.

It is designed for that "long reach" from bridge, shoreline, cruiser, or boat. (7)

■ **Rotating Safety Light.** A new rotating safety light automatically rotates and waves with the slightest vibration since the bulb is spring mounted. It consists of a three-by-three-inch break-resistant red plastic base and dome. The bulb is lighted by two pen-light batteries. A special belt clip and magnet built into the base makes possible its fastening to a belt or any ferrous metal. Its maker suggests it for hikers or cyclists on roads at night; for children's wagons, scooters, and tricycles; for disabled or parked autos; and for all types of small boats. (8)

■ **Battery-Powered Mixer.** A "C" standard flashlight battery operates a small hand-held mixer which mixes in the glass

chocolate milk, fruit drinks, baby foods, dressings, gravies, meringues, eggs, etc. It has a chrome finish and a stainless-steel mixing rod easily pulls out for washing. It is safe for children. (9)

■ **Supersharp Knife.** Tungsten carbide, one of the world's hardest metals, is fused by a patented process against one side of new stainless-steel knife blades. This tungsten-carbide edge will stay sharper much longer than the most carefully honed steel knife blade. Tungsten carbide is used in the nozzles of jet engines, on the tips of heavy-duty industrial drills, and on vital parts of space satellites. (10)

■ **Chargeable Pocket Flashlight.** This particular product has a patented feature which is said to eliminate bulb fusing and to ensure long life to the flashlight and the bulb. It weighs only 3½ ounces and is recharged by removing the head and plugging it into an AC electric outlet. (11)

PEEP-ettes

—A down-to-earth glossary of astronomical terms is given in *Space Talk*, a little booklet which may be obtained free from Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York.

—A useful desk pen set combines the Spirit of '76 with a touch of '60 by use of a natural-striped bronze turkey quill up to 16 inches long which is fitted with a full-length ball-point refill. It rests upright in a polished mountain-pine base. (12)

—To help promote safety in the home . . . inexpensive, appropriately printed, wear-resistant tags with chain fasteners are designed for permanent marking of home emergency shut-off valves and switches. Each set consists of eight assorted tags, with such wordings as "Main Water Shut-off," "Main Electric Shut-Off," etc. (13)

—A white Ivory plastic is used in the manufacture of gleaming white gavel of both beauty and utility in sizes suitable for men's and ladies' use. (14)

For Further Information, Write:

(1) E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., c/o Allan Perry, Wilmington, Del. (2) Popell Brothers, Inc., 14 N. Sangamon St., Chicago 7, Ill. (3) Thomas Coe, P. O. Box 122, Times Square Building, New York 36, N. Y. (4) Sprayon Products, Inc., 2075 E. 65th St., Cleveland 3, Ohio. (5) Devon Corporation, Danvers, Mass. (6) Slenderama Associates, Inc., 4123 Raymond St., Shreveport, La. (7) Gutert Quality Products, Inc., 117 W. Keele Ave., Milwaukee 12, Wis. (8) Bowers Battery & Spark Plug Co., Reading, Pa. (9) Jet Corporation of America, 10 E. Broad St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. (10) Robeson Cutlery Co., Inc., Perry, N. Y. (11) Freeman Enterprises, 100 Church St., Laconia, N. H. (12) Craft Shop, P.O. Box 774, St. Louis 88, Mo. (13) Seton Name Plate Co., 431 W. Rock Ave., New Haven 15, Conn. (14) Lignum Vitae Products Corporation, 96-100 Boyd Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

Photo: Elchorst's Auto Top Shop, 5119 Long Beach Blvd., South Gate, Calif.

(When writing to firms, please mention THE ROTARIAN.)

Announcing the Contest Winners . . .

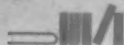
'The Best Book I Read in 1959'

Two chose autobiographies; the other, history.

Here are the reasons they selected them.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

Speaking of Books



I HAVE JUDGED many literary contests in the last 40 years and more. For 18 years I conducted what was in a sense a monthly contest, as I selected the material to be published in a literary magazine I was editing, from the manuscripts offered us. Rarely if ever have I found it so hard to arrive at final decisions as I have in our "The Best Book I Read in 1959" contest. There were many entries—they came from eight countries—and their general level of quality was very high. A surprisingly large number demanded very careful consideration for the three prizes.

I am grateful to all contestants for giving me this difficult job. It has been a rewarding one.

In making the choices, I have tried to ask myself two questions about each review (the questions, incidentally, which represent my ideal for my own reviews in this department—not always attained): does it give a clear, specific, and balanced idea of the book under consideration, so that the reader of the review can judge fairly as to whether the work is one he would want to read? Is the review in itself interesting, concrete, alive—does it share a reading experience

rather than merely give factual information? My trouble was, of course, that for so many entries the answers to both questions were clearly affirmative! I am grateful to the Editors for permission to devote a portion of the space allotted to me this month for "Honorable Mentions," in which I can give you at least a sampling of some of the other excellent reviews.

Perhaps this is a good time to express my appreciation of the letters from readers which come to me throughout the year—calling my attention to books which deserve notice, suggesting points of view different from mine, commenting on the department and on the literary scene as a whole. The more we can make this department a two-way street, in accordance with the admirably achieved general policy of THE ROTARIAN, the more rewarding it will be for all.

Finally, I would like to announce right now that we shall have another "Best Book I Read This Year" contest at the end of 1960, details to be announced later in the year. I hope that you will enjoy keeping this in mind throughout the year as you read, and looking for your own "best" reading experience. And I hope there will be twice as many entries for 1960, giving me twice as hard a job!

Thank you all!

First Prize—\$75 Madge Yoakley

*Housewife, Mother, Church Leader, Junior Welfare League Past President,
Wife of Rotarian David S. Yoakley, Palm Beach, Fla.*

THE *Anatomy of Freedom* is more than a book—it is an experience. It is a reaffirming of our faith in America, of our belief in the basic morals, ideals, and "liberties" which have made America great and which have produced great Americans like Harold Medina.



Yoakley

His approach, as he points out in the preface, is an indirect one. He doesn't get on a soapbox and proclaim that freedom is this or that in a controversial manner. What he does is to assemble a group of chapters, unrelated except for the thread of his personality (the personification of freedom) running through it all.

The seed of spirituality was planted in Medina as a student at Princeton by Woodrow Wilson. This spiritual quality forms the thread of continuity or personality

and is not just a belief to be cherished, but a very real thing to be expressed and woven into our social fabrics.

Unhurriedly, the reader sits on the bench with Medina through the Communist trials; walks the ivy halls of Princeton with the early 1900 undergraduates; defends Anthony Cramer charged with treason in World War I; hears the virtues of liberal-arts education extolled; learns the fallacies of some of our legal procedures; attends the 1956 graduating exercise of the F.B.I.; celebrates the 80th birthday of poet Robert Frost; shares the intimate, humorous thoughts of Medina, the lawyer, of judges (before he was one), then Medina, the judge, about lawyers!

His language is so simple and direct that even his Latin quotations from Horace seem commonplace.

When the book is finished, the structure on which freedom is built becomes equally simple and direct, as summed up in the moral decisions and acts in our daily lives.

This book is a book to be read and reread.

The Anatomy of Freedom, by Judge Harold R. Medina (Holt, \$3.50).

Second Prize—\$50 Frederick H. McDonald

Consulting Industrial Engineer, Author,
Honorary Rotarian, Charleston, S. C.

WOULD you expect a gripping story with the adventure and suspense of a Western, the romance of *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, the pull of science fiction, and the mystery of a whodunit—under the dry label of history?

All these are in a fascinating key to our world of today.



McDonald

I found it after a Rotary speaker credited William of Orange with freeing government to free men. My curiosity and the library turned up Lord Macaulay's *History of England*, in five small volumes, written 100 years ago. I got into Volume I casually on a Saturday afternoon, but I was held until midnight, cleaned it up next morning, and finished Volume II late Sunday evening with the coronation of William and Mary in 1688. The rest I rationed out to other week-ends.

Adventure begins in the oppressions that sent the Puritans

to New England, the Quakers to Pennsylvania, and the Huguenots to South Carolina with the principles of freedom and worship and the habeas corpus from which our Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are woven. Suspense is in the struggle of the English also to convert tyranny into liberty, under a free Parliament. Romance is in the intrigues for preference, safety, and fortune in palaces, bedrooms, legal murder, and decisive battles. The wonder of science is in the emerging know-how that brought men and children from wages at 2 cents an hour to the abundant potentials of technology. Mystery and detection are in the motivations of the lowly and the mighty who carved the destinies of human classes, races, and peoples.

I shall browse in this book of five parts every year or two, keeping a notebook handy to extract the revealing maxims of human nature identified by Macaulay in his rare understanding of the *why* of men and man.

History of England, by Lord Macaulay, five volumes (Harper).

Third Prize—\$25 Eugenia F. Harper

Housewife, Mother, Grandmother, Hobbyist, Free-Lance Writer,
Wife of Rotarian H. B. Harper, Opp, Ala.

BEST sellers are not generally my meat. Usually they are filled with morbid characters exaggerated beyond all semblance of life. Their "realism" is not real, for it is only shadows, and life is a mixture of sunshine and shadows.

For once I agree with the public; for while *Act One*, by Moss Hart, may not be the greatest book I have ever read, it is, nevertheless, a great book—an autobiography in which the author does not take himself so seriously that he cannot laugh at himself.



Harper

Indeed, *Act One* is a book with such penetrating humor that it is like a fresh sea breeze dissipating the humid neuroses and torrid sensualities of the present age. It is a book that puts a little starch into spaghetti-like backbones.

In the Summer of 1950 it came to me like "manna from heaven." In the hottest part of that fierce Summer my 93-year-old mother had suffered a heat stroke

while trying to help a yard man. We searched desperately for things to entertain her. We both laughed together over *Act One*. She ceased to worry over the work she couldn't do. The sparkle returned to her eyes and the color to her cheeks. She was on the road to recovery and we both had our spirits lifted by the best medicine: laughter.

Notice to authors and publishers: Please, more humor, more of the lives of sane, wholesome people; less of the wrecks of sex, or dope, or drink, or selfish ingrained neuroses of one kind or another. Books that lower tensions, not those that increase them, are the present need.

In all the struggle which motivates *Act One* there is always the pervading joy of life, the irrepressible determination which finally turns every frustration into success. And, best of all, as you read, you know that it is true.

It is filled with the spirit which has made America great—the spirit which we hope will keep America great. More books like this will help keep that spirit alive.

Act One, by Moss Hart (Random, \$5).

Elinor K. Willis, wife of Rotarian, Panama City, Panama (*Understanding Your Child*, by James L. Hymes, Jr.—Prentice-Hall, \$3.50): "We must learn to live with our own imperfections in an imperfect world, and the imperfections which that world, and we ourselves, engender in our children. So I'm throwing the ruler away and summoning self-control in dealing with the boys. Let you know in 1960 how it works."

Madeleine Fouquet, Bristol, England (*The Edge of Day*, by Laurie Lee—Morrow, \$4): "After the imbecilities, the stupidities, the degradations, and the downright jawbreaking dullnesses

Honorable Mentions

of so many of 1959's crop of books, Laurie Lee's vigorous and delicate tale comes like rain after a long drought."

Richard E. Bolton, Rotarian, Monrovia, California (*The Appalachian Frontier*, by John A. Caruso—Bobbs-Merrill, \$5.75): "The unpremeditated adventures of these frontiersmen determined the course of democracy which Lincoln, whose father was one of them, termed 'the last, best hope of earth.'"

Donald T. Peak, Rotarian, Galveston,

Texas (*Cadwallader—A Diversion*, by Russell Lynes—Harper, \$3): "... a short, witty satire on human behavior. It is full of chuckles for anyone who is willing to have his folkways shattered."

Miss Suraiya Bashiruddin, Jaigaon, India (*The Story of a Donkey*, by Krishan Chander—in Urdu): "Colloquial language, racy prose, double-edged humor, and the repetition of such phrases as 'I am only a donkey' or 'He seems to have talked to asses all his life' heighten the effect. . . . All the bulky books of satire and criticism on present-day India cannot hold a candle to this simple 'story of a donkey.'"



Photo: Rotarian C. William Davis

CALCUTTA ASKS: HOW'S YOUR HEALTH?

A medical check-up of the 125,000 students of the University of Calcutta, India, confirmed a fact which faculty members long had suspected: poor health dulls the keenest mind. About four out of ten students have normal health, the survey disclosed. Others suffer in varying degrees from malnutrition, poor eyesight, bad teeth, and other conditions that sap physical and mental vigor. Last Summer both students and faculty had something to cheer about. The Rotary Club of Calcutta opened a health center to serve 10,000 students of three of the University's colleges: City, Vidyasagar, and Surendra Nath. Supported by proceeds from the Club's waste-paper collections and "Sunshine Box," the center provides treatment for eye, tooth, and chest diseases, and instruction in proper diet and health practices. The clinic arranges expert consultation and hospitalization in some cases, and surgery in others. Calcutta editorial pages praised the venture, one of several local Rotary projects which include a vocational-training center for unemployed youths, support of a tuberculosis- and cancer-control clinic, promotion of a "Cleaner Calcutta" campaign, and aid to blind children.

EVEN A DRAGNET BADGE

"... one jeweled stickpin from Amarante, Portugal. What am I bid? Ten dollars . . . \$15 . . . \$20! Sold!" said the auctioneer, and his audience, 300 Rotarians and friends of Newport, Ky., turned to the next item on the block. This was an "international auction" sponsored by Newport Rotarians to raise money for crippled children. Two hundred items donated by Rotary Clubs in Japan, Denmark, Canada,

The Clubs... in Action

News from Rotary's 10,400

Clubs in 115 lands.

Rotarians of Lakewood, Ohio, keep their closets cleaned out through a "shirt off your back" drive, an annual project which brings in hundreds of pounds of unused clothing for needy Indian tribes in Canada. Club member Homer Chapek models an overcoat better suited for a tall brave.

Brazil, Belgium, and other countries, plus gifts from several U. S. celebrities, were sold during the evening, swelling the crippled-children fund by \$1,000. Sample items: an original oil painting donated by the Rotary Club of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, England (it brought \$85); an autographed photo of cinema-actress Jayne Mansfield; a desk set from France; an autographed scorecard from Detroit baseball pitcher Jim Bunning; and two pairs of custom-made socks (one initialed H.J.H.) from Wales.

HOOSIER HISTORY

Vincennes is as historic a town as you'll find in all of Indiana, U.S.A. French trappers built a trading post on this Wabash River site in the early 1700s, making it the first settlement in the State. A 3-million-dollar monument commemorates the day in 1779 when George Rogers Clark captured Fort Sackville from the British, winning the territory for the American colonies. A few months ago, however, Vincennes Rotarians were enjoying a bit of history of their own making. Each was presented with a copy of "Forty-Four," a 142-page history of their Club. It's more than a history, for Rotarian John L. Klemeyer, who edited it, included many pages containing basic Rotary information, the Club Constitution, a make-up directory, a classification survey of the town, and "gems" from Hoosier writers like Kin Hubbard ("I shall allus believe that a



self-serve resturant is contrary t' the true spirit of Rotary." The Club celebrates its 45th anniversary next month.

ALTADENA'S MIDAS TOUCH

You won't find it listed on the balance sheet, yet it represents a major portion of the 1958-59 "transactions" of the Rotary Club of Altadena, Calif. It is "hard work," and it is an asset that makes the Club's Youth Committee especially rich. Last year, for example, the Club staged several work parties at a YMCA boys' camp, repairing Winter damage. The members invited college and high-school students to Club meetings. They provided scholarships and other awards to 2,000 elementary students. At Christmas time Club members paired up—one driver, one Santa—and distributed gifts and candy to poor homes. They sponsored a Little League baseball team, and helped pay for medical help to a young crippled boy. The outlook for 1959-60? More of the same.

STAGECOACH LEAVES AT 7

A few months ago about everybody in Sedona, Ariz., had his face buried in a slick, beautifully illustrated magazine called *Arizona Highways*. The reason was apparent from the cover: the entire issue was devoted to the scenic beauty of the Red Rock country in which Sedona people live and work. The issue contains full-color photos of their most spectacular views, articles on local history, scenery, fishing, an art colony, and the area's long-time popularity as a location for motion-picture "westerns."



The Four-Way Test finds a permanent niche in a monument near a restored castle in Hamamatsu, Japan (see item).



In Ankara, capital of Turkey, Rotary Club President Enver N. Egeran (right) presents his Club's gift of 21 pairs of crutches and an operating lamp to Z. Paykoc, of a local hospital. Also shown are (left to right) Rotarians G. Kardam, H. Akin, Club Secretary Ferdi Ozmen, and I. Lutem.

Twenty-nine full-length movies have been filmed in the Sedona-Oak Creek Canyon country. Its residents often hire on the cast as "extras"—alternately whooping down a hillside on Indian ponies, arriving in the nick of time with the blue-coated cavalry, or cringing against the saloon wall as the "good guys" and the "bad guys" shoot it out. Anxious to share the issue with others in the Rotary world, Sedona Rotarians ordered 200 extra copies and mailed them to 140 District Governors in 60 different lands and to Club Presidents in 30 additional countries. With the magazine they sent a letter inviting all who might come their way to give them the pleasure of their company.

TRAIL OF THE TEST

Some months ago a Rotarian of Huntington, W. Va., pasted a small Four-Way Test sticker on a letter addressed to M. M. Pandit, Rotarian of Patna, India. Weeks later came a reply, and a question: "Where can I buy some of these stickers?" "We bought them from members of our RO Club, a high-school service group we sponsor," he said, "and they bought them from the Rotary Club of Alhambra, Calif." Currency restrictions thwarted the sale of the stamps, so RO Club members sent all their excess stickers to the Indian Rotarian, a gift which continues to bring the club and its sponsor scores of appreciative messages from India, and many inquiries from Rotary Clubs on the youth activity sponsored by Huntington Rotarians.

The ubiquitous Test came to the textile town of Hamamatsu, Japan, recently. It was chiselled into a stone monument (see photo) commemorating a tree-planting project near the restored Hamamatsu Castle. Local Rotarians also placed the Test on another monument in Shijimi-zuka, a site of ancient homes 3,000 years old. . . . In Youngstown, Ohio, promotion of the Test got top priority by the Rotary

Club's Vocational Service Committee last year. Through radio, television, car cards, leaflets, posters, and billboards the four questions comprising the Test were seen or heard an estimated 4½ million times during the two-month campaign. "All media gave us free time (190 television and 240 radio 'spots') and space," a Club spokesman reports, "contributing to the smashing success of our efforts." . . . In Bel Air, Md., high-school seniors wrote essays on The Four-Way Test. The Rotary Club program featuring the winners was so fine that it was repeated at the District Assembly. . . . In Phoenixville, Pa., local Rotarians gave Four-Way Test plaques to the local high school, presenting them at an all-school assembly. . . . In a Rotary Club-sponsored contest in Harlem, Ga., 290 students who wrote essays on the Test were encouraged to get help from their parents. Many did, with the result that the Test was introduced to even more people.

Two large outdoor signboards in Blue Island, Ill., carried The Four-Way Test last October. Local Rotarians asked the advertising firm for use of the space and got it—free. . . . Rotarians of Salem, India, recently erected their own signboard to display the Test, and have plans to build more in their city.

Photo: Tonawanda News



As a graphic reminder to members that Rotary is world-wide, International Service Chairman William Haeseler III (left), of the Rotary Club of The Tonawandas, N. Y., collected newspapers from cities around the world and, with President Albert T. Carter, built a program around them.



In their chief Community Service project last year, Rotarians of Johore Bahru, Malaya, set out shade trees and shrubs in the near-by village of Tampoi. Striding down the street at the right is Club President Charles G. Watts.

ON TARGET

Rotarians of Lewiston-Auburn, Me., got out their International Service tools recently, tinkered with a Space Age acronym, and came up with an "ICDM," a project which sailed into orbit on the first try. Their ICDM is an "Intercontinental Directed Missive," a friendly letter from their Club to a Club abroad. Last Summer they bombarded every Rotary country with at least one ICDM, and they are still hearing echoes of the impact. Replies to their letters are used in panel programs. Panelists represent the signers of the letters from abroad. These "visitors" recount the information contained in the letter, giving the Club some of its most interesting programs. A special ICDM poster combining a world map, the dove of peace, the Rotary emblem, and letters was designed for the project.

ONE IN A MILLION

Thirteen-year-old Matthew Wysocki, clutching his lucky shooter and the title of marbles champion of the U.S.A., came home to Plains, Pa., recently for a triumphant and well-deserved celebration. One of the first groups to honor him was the local Rotary Club. "You must remember there are almost one million boys playing marbles in the United States," said Club member Joseph Kane, praising the achievement. "His nerves were of steel and his courage great as he coolly and calmly subdued all competitors." "Knuckles Down" Wysocki was also given a 21-inch trophy by the Mayor of Asbury Park, N. J.

RECREATION SALUTES . . .

Six Rotary Clubs and five individual Rotarians received citations from the National (U. S.) Recreation Association for outstanding contributions to their communities in 1959. The Rotary Club of Jamestown, N. Y., helped to build recreation facilities and promoted Junior League baseball. East Oakland, Calif.—developed a playground and raised money for an outdoor children's theater. Hunting-

ton Park, Calif.—built a ball field, bought a building for the recreation department, and sponsored a senior-citizens club, a Halloween party, and an all-night party for high-school graduates. Audubon, N. J.—sponsored local baseball and basketball teams. Torrance, Calif.—built a camping area in the city park. South Knoxville, Tenn.—helped to build a park. Rotarians who received citations are William G. Burhenn, of Greensburg, Pa.; Richard H. Kier, of Gorham, N. H.; Alfred W. Kettler, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rulon T. Shepherd, of Mesa, Ariz.; and Charles D. Wardlaw, of Plainfield, N. J.

AMBASSADORS IN YOUR BASEMENT?

What will you do with this Magazine after you read it? Throw it away? Keep it? And how about the other magazines you subscribe to? It is estimated that people in the U.S.A. discard 37 million magazines a month, a fact that dismays persons who know how greatly students and professional men and just plain citizens in some parts of the world hunger for reading material. Happily, more and more people are becoming aware of this need. Rotarians of Coronado, Calif., have even adapted it to the challenge to "build bridges of friendship." Every month they mail used copies of *THE ROTARIAN* and other magazines to people in India, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, China, the Philippines, Cambodia, Ceylon, and other nations where the English lan-



Rotarians of Coimbatore, India, whet scholastic competition among local high schools with the presentation of a silver cup. At a Rotary meeting District Collector Sri S. Moni delivers it to Headmaster Sri K. R. Rudhakrishnan, whose students scored highest in public examinations.

guage is used widely. As each new letter arrives, a Coronado Rotarian takes the request as his personal project. Many requests, they report, are for technical and business publications.

IT JUST WASN'T CRICKET

James Cooper, Rotarian of Denton, Md., was good-naturedly lecturing his Club members: "One way to understand our neighbors is to understand their sports. The only way to learn a sport is to play it. All right, you guys—out on the field!" And so it

Let's Trade, Amigo

A Rotary idea smooths a north-south trade route.

TEN years ago in Tampa, Fla., an organization called the Pan American Commission struggled into existence, counting as its assets one battered desk, a borrowed typewriter, and 16 dues-paying members. Its purpose, then as now, is to help members develop new business contacts in the Americas south of the Rio Grande.

Today the fledgling is full-feathered. It employs a full-time executive director, a secretary, and a librarian; maintains offices and a library; and provides a unique service to businessmen from Canada to the Southern tip of Argentina. The idea was born in the Rotary Club of Ybor City, which draws its membership from Tampa's Latin Quarter—60,000 tri-lingual residents who speak Spanish, Italian, or English as the occasion demands. In this atmosphere of a foreign city, the Ybor Rotary Club

meets Wednesday noons in the Columbia Spanish Restaurant. Rotarians from either North or South America may speak their own language, and enjoy an hour of warm fellowship. The food is *español a la cubana*, the coffee and cigar smoke fragrant, and the discussions as hot as chili powder. A question may be asked in Spanish, answered in English, and argued in Italian. But when the bell rings for meeting time, world problems have been solved and everybody is happy.

The day the Ybor Club announced its new International Affairs Committee there appeared in the *Tampa Tribune* an editorial lamenting the city's negligence in Latin-American trade relations. A program to increase trade and travel with the city's neighbors to the south was a natural one for local leaders of a Latin background to sink their teeth into.

When Club President Anthony Pizzo called for participation in a program to promote trade, the response was good and the Pan American Commission was on its way. Now it is an association of 400 civic leaders. It publishes trade catalogues and travel folders and distributes them throughout Latin America. Every Spring it arranges goodwill trade tours, and these have covered every important city in South and Central America. Commission delegations have been honored with receptions by the chiefs of 20 Republics. Members pay their own travel expenses on these trips, which cultivate friendship and build Tampa's foreign trade.

The Commission also acts as a clearinghouse for Latin-American buyers, and carries on numerous cultural activities with civic groups and student bodies. And it all started with the Rotarians of Ybor City, who are still talking over world problems.

—EARL MULLEN

Honorary Rotarian
Executive Secretary
Pan American Commission
Ybor City, Fla.



Photo: Maquoketa News

Neither rain nor sleet nor driven snow keeps this school patrol from its appointed task. Rotarians of Maquoketa, Iowa, here represented by James Round, outfitted 30 patrol boys and girls with hats, raincoats, and boots. The Club also treats them to a football game and picnic. In Spring the Club invites top seniors and their parents to dinner.

happened that the Denton Rotarians squared off in the old and honorable English game of cricket. Five members of the Commonwealth Cricket Club of Washington, D. C., came to coach and watch the fun. Two teams took the field after a tremendous picnic lunch of fried chicken. One hour, a cut eyebrow, and several bruised shins later a confused but diplomatic scorekeeper declared the match a draw: 99-all. "It was a jolly good 'cricnic,'" quipped one Denton Ro-



Less than ten months after its charter the Rotary Club of Palghat, India, launches its first major project: a blood-bank building at a local hospital. The Governor of the State, B. Ramakrishna Rao, unveils the cornerstone plaque.

tarian, but his teammates thought it a better term for the morning-after kink in their backs.

APPRECIATION CAST UPON THE WATERS

Port Arthur is a deep-water Texas port with shipyards, chemical plants, big export facilities, oil refineries, and a population which has been bounding upward like a Texas jack rabbit. The men who every week wrestle with its civic problems are the city commissioners, unpaid citizens who are elected for two-year terms. As a way of saying "thanks for a lot of hard work," local Rotarians seated them at their head table recently and handed each a certificate of appreciation. Pleased and surprised, the commissioners—at their next meeting—passed a resolution expressing *their* appreciation for the Rotary accolades.

24 NEW CLUBS

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 24 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Sakata (Yamagata), Japan; Niigata Minami (Niigata), Japan; Naestved Østre (Naestved), Denmark; Lake Forest (Highland Park), Ill.; Simla (Ranikhet and Ambala), India; Foligno (Perugia), Italy; Rheine/Westf. (Münster/Westf.), Germany; Ryugasaki (Mito and Tsuchiura), Japan; Delden-Borne (Hengelo [O]), The Netherlands; Homs (Aleppo), Syria; Juva (Mikkeli-Sankt Michel), Finland; Malabang (Cotabato), Philippines; Shinjo (Yamagata), Japan; Lae (Port Moresby), New Guinea; Goroka (Port Moresby), New Guinea; Kvam (Voss), Norway; Cabramatta (Fairfield), Australia; Karasuyama (Utsunomiya), Japan; Felling, England; Laihia (Lapua), Finland; Kawaguchi (Urawa), Japan; Date (Muroran), Japan; North Palm Beaches (Riviera Beach), Fla.; Saklaspur (Hassan), India.

WELL-WORN STREET

Rotarians of Mexico, Mo., aren't letting grass grow on the avenue of International Service. Last Summer 72 foreign-exchange students on a cross-country tour sponsored by American Field Service dropped in for lunch and provided the Rotary Club with a memorable day. The students were introduced all around the town, and given Club banners, souvenirs, and a sight-seeing excursion. Mexico Rotarians have sponsored a year of overseas study for two high-school youths.

In Geneva, Ohio, Rotarians treated 61 American Field Service exchange students to a boat trip on Lake Erie, swimming, dinner, and a dance during the youths' one-day visit to their town. . . . Rotarians of Jeanerette, La., entertained Jaime Castillo, a student of interior decorating from Bogotá, Colombia, for a week during his two-month English-language orientation course at Tulane University. . . . In Greencastle, Ind., Rotarians find fine programs among the foreign students enrolled in DePauw University. The most recent project: 18 guests for lunch. Such contacts, says a Club spokesman, promote increased interest in The Rotary Foundation.

NAMES MAKE NEWS in Rotary



Forrest

U. S. Admiral Hyman G. Rickover (right) is greeted by Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Past President of RI, as he arrives for his recent talk before the 200-man Rotary Club of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Asbury Park Press



Robert B. Meyner, Governor of New Jersey, describes his trip to Russia in a recent Rotary meeting in Asbury Park, N. J.



Smt. Indira Gandhi, President of the Indian National Congress and daughter of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, addresses the 57 members and their guests of the Rotary Club of Jabalpur.

In recognition of his public services, Winthrop Rockefeller (left) is welcomed into honorary membership in the Rotary Club of Morrilton, Ark., by Past District Governor Phillip H. Loh. He recently gave the community a new school.



Rotarian Chester Kassel

High-lighting the day's program in the Rotary Club of Kolhapur, India, is Shri Laxmi Menon, India's Deputy Foreign Minister.



Chatting with Robert C. Hill (left), U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, before his recent talk to the Rotary Club of Austin, Tex., are Senator Lyndon B. Johnson; State Governor Price Daniel, a Rotarian; and Club President Maurice Acers (right).

(Above) UPI; (Below) Associated



On tour of the United States, the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, His Imperial Highness Asfa Wassara, is a guest at charter-night ceremonies of the Rotary Club of Novi, Mich. Representatives of more than 40 other Rotary Clubs swelled the meeting to 300.

U. S. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, honorary Rotarian of Whittier, Calif., receives his 1959-60 membership card from Club President Gerald S. Black as Mrs. Black looks on.



These Rotarians...

Their honors, records, unusual activities

NOMINATED. Joseph A. Abey, a newspaperman of Reading, Pa., is the choice of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for 1961-62. The Committee made the nomination at its meeting in Evanston, Ill., in January.

Rotarian Abey has been circulation director of the Reading *Eagle Times* for the past 27 years, and has served as president of two publishing companies. In Reading he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the advisory board of the Boy Scouts, and a committee member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A Past President of the Rotary Club of Reading, he has been a member of that Club since 1936. He has served Rotary International as Director, as District Governor, and as Committee Chairman and member.

Rotarian Abey has been active in circulation managers associations and has travelled extensively in 60 countries.

* * *

President of Rotary International in 1960-61 will be J. Edd McLaughlin, of Ralls, Tex., U.S.A., who was elected at the 1959 Convention of Rotary International.

World-wide ROAR. Remember Byron C. Sharpe's article about his hobby, amateur radio, in the November, 1958, issue of *THE ROTARIAN*? It brought so many responses from Rotarian "hams" around the world that an informal group, ROAR (Rotarians of Amateur Radio), was formed under the sponsorship of the author and his fellow Rotarians of Glencoe, Ill. . . . Rotarian "hams" who wish to get in touch with others—and automatically become a member of ROAR—can send their QSL cards to Byron Sharpe, W9JKC, P. O. Box 366, Glencoe, Ill., U.S.A. In



Joseph A. Abey, Reading, Pa., U.S.A., was named the Nominee of the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International for the year 1961-62.

exchange they will receive a list of the call letters of 165 members of ROAR.

Smoke Eater. An Episcopal priest rides the fire truck in Monongahela, Pa. Donning a helmet, hip boots, and raincoat as he goes, the Reverend Ralph P. Brooks dashes off to duty with other volunteer firemen when the fire siren blows. Although the Rotarian rector still

wears his clerical collar beneath his fire-fighting garb, his chief job is to battle the blaze with the skills he learned at two volunteer firemen's training schools. One church member recalls with a chuckle a Thanksgiving Day service when the fire siren sounded. "There was Mr. Brooks in the pulpit straining at the bit," he says. "You know, if there had been a second alarm I doubt whether there would have been a service!" But Fireman Brooks is still a pastor first.

Lumberman. The old order changes—in all fields. Roscoe C. Briggs, of Oneonta, N. Y., has been in the lumber business 60 years. When he entered the field, there were many orders for wooden fencing, and local streets were paved with chestnut blocks. Most of the town's lumber came from local forests, and was milled by portable equipment in the woods. Today the lumber comes in by railroad car—often from across the continent. Lumber yards are more efficiently arranged, and are less likely to go up in smoke. Rotarian Briggs was a leader in the Northeast Lumbermen's Association "clean yards" drive—which resulted in fewer fire hazards and lower insurance rates. Today he oversees nine lumber yards he owns, and manages to put in a good half day's work when he and Mrs. Briggs aren't away on a trip.

Going on 100. An active Rotarian at 99 is John Astley, of Auckland, New Zealand, who was admitted to the Rotary Club on the same June day in 1923 as Auckland's Harold T. Thomas, President of Rotary In-

Photo: Les Reportages de France



The Great Medal of Commercial Expansion goes to 1937-38 Rotary International President Maurice Duperrey (right), Paris, France. Presenting this recognition of economic leadership is Past State Minister Jules-Julien.

ternational. He still maintains almost 100 percent attendance, recently helped other Rotarians in painting a Boy Scout hall, and at a birthday meeting attended by 300 Rotarians and guests from the city school system succeeded in blowing out the score of candles on his cake with one breath.

Jubilee Professor. At the end of this school year, David E. Guyton, of Ripley, Miss., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, will round out 50 years of teaching in Blue Mountain College. He's carrying the same teaching load he had 30 years ago and hasn't missed a single class because of sickness in that time. As thousands of readers of these pages know, "Dave" is blind.

Stopover. A chance to step back into the 18th Century will be afforded Rotarians stopping by in

"Miss America," Lynda Lee Mead, pays a visit to the Rotary Club of Kannapolis, N. C., where her appreciative escort is Brice J. Willeford, the Club's leading (and only) bachelor. Last year he escorted "Miss North Carolina" to Rotary. And he's still a bachelor. The Club is wondering what its next move should be.



Photo: Graham

New Bern, N. C., on their way to or from the Rotary Convention in Florida May 29-June 2. For in New Bern is the restored Tryon Palace, the colonial capitol and first State capitol of North Carolina, acclaimed by some as "the most

beautiful building in the colonial Americas." Rare antique furniture, a marble-floored entrance hall, gleaming white fireplaces, graceful candelabra and sumptuous drapes, quaint kitchen fixtures inside the house, and beautiful 18th Century

Two Wills Help Widen the Way

THIS is the story of two men who left wills with provisions for bequests to The Rotary Foundation. One was Anton C. Zvolanek, of Ojai, California, a grower of flower seeds; the other was Lester B. Struthers, a New Englander who lived in Saugus, Massachusetts, after his retirement. Dr. Struthers had been a professor of Romance languages and later a member of the Secretariat staff of Rotary International.

Born in Vienna, Austria, Anton Zvolanek learned his trade as an apprentice gardener in the Imperial Gardens of Emperor Franz Josef's Summer residence. In America he entered the flower-seed business, first in New Jersey, later in California. He developed and patented the Winter-blooming sweet pea. "Tony," as he was known to his fellow Rotarians, was a charter member of the Rotary Club of Ojai, which was organized in 1948. Earlier he had been a member of the Rotary Club of Lompoc, California. He was 96 when he died. His bequest to the Foundation was \$6,150.

Dr. Struthers, known to Rotarians in all parts of the world as "Les," was graduated from Harvard University. He taught languages at Colorado College, Rice Institute in Texas, Indiana State University, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts.

Lester joined the Secretariat staff of Rotary International in 1922 and served Rotary in many capacities, including European Secretary in charge of the office in Zurich, Switzerland. He retired in 1949 with 27 years of service, the last seven of which were spent as Assistant General Secretary. He was a



Lester B. Struthers



Anton C. Zvolanek

member of the Rotary Club of Chicago. Dr. Struthers was a bachelor. His bequest to the Foundation was \$40,000.

By naming The Rotary Foundation in a will or life-insurance policy, Rotarians and others are using still another way of contributing to the support of the Foundation's program of furthering better understanding and friendly relations between the peoples of different nations.

Perhaps this is something you have been intending to think about, or talk over with your legal adviser. Bequests should be made to "The Trustees of The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, a nonprofit organization for educational, benevolent, and charitable purposes with its principal offices in Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A."

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sites
in




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gardens outside combine to impress the visitor. Outside, too, are stables, sentry boxes, and a view of remarkable Georgian architecture. The restoration is the fulfilled dream of the late Maude Moore Latham, wife of the late James Edwin Latham, Greensboro, N. C., Rotarian. During her lifetime Mrs. Latham contributed \$250,000 toward the restoration, plus antique furnishings valued at \$125,000. After her death she left \$1,250,000 to the Tryon Palace Commission to assure complete restoration. Under the direction of her son-in-law, Rotarian John A. Kellenberger, of Greensboro, the valuation of the trusts and bequest substantially increased. In addition, the State of North Carolina appropriated \$227,000 toward Tryon Palace, which is open to the public.

'Van' Retires. Back in February, 1923, the Rotary Club of Wichita, Kans., employed Donald E. Vandervoort as Executive Secretary—on a temporary basis. A few weeks ago the "temporary" Secretary marked his 70th birthday, and retired after 37 years of devoted service to the Club. "Van," as he is known to his 303 fellow members, received a standing ovation at a Club meeting honoring him, where Past Club President Paul J. Foley praised his "long and faithful service during which he has been loved by Rotarians who have known him." Responding with appreciation, "Van" noted: "I am a bundle of memories."

Accent on Youth. Rotarians of Marysville, Kans., believe they may have the youngest set of Rotary Club officers anywhere. Club President Norman Nork is 35; Vice-President Louis Wempe, 33; Secre-



Vandervoort



Photo: WIBW-TV

Topeka, Kans., Rotarians helped Ferdinand Funk (right, with Club President Cecil Peterson) celebrate his 100th birthday with an elaborate three-tiered cake. He marked the occasion by writing a \$100 check for The Rotary Foundation. Fellow Club members believe he is the only Rotarian ever to reach age 100 with 36 perfect-attendance years behind him. He has been a Rotarian for 44 years, still attends every meeting.

tary Al W. Rehkop, Jr., 24; Treasurer Henry G. Wassenberg, 33; Director William Watson, 33; Director Cleo Feldhausen, 36; and Director Royce Head, 49. This group comprises the Board of Directors; the average age is 34.7.

Test Pills. The Four-Way Test was invented in the early '30s, but Rotarians are always coming up with new ways to publicize it. Warren L. Duncan, of Hackensack, N. J., for example, passes out an envelope containing four pills: red, green, orange, and yellow. The "prescription" on the outside explains the object of the pills: to aid one in the practice of applying the four points in the Test.

Rotary Quilt. In Yanceyville, N. C., champion quilt maker Mrs. Samuel Bason, wife of the 25-year-old Rotary Club's charter President, has dedicated a recent creation to the Club. Below the name of the Club on the quilt are three "wheels" with spokes made of sections of Club members' discarded ties, with members' names embroidered in the hubs of the small wheels, and "He Profits Most Who Serves Best" in the middle of the big one.



Rotarian and Mrs. Stanley W. Crabbe, Cobourg, Ont., Canada, opened the new year by celebrating their 53d anniversary. He is active in Rotary work; Mrs. Crabbe plays championship golf.

An Invitation to World Understanding Week

March 20-26, 1960

Fellow Rotarians!

At the beginning of this Rotary year I proposed a focal point for our concerted effort: bridges of friendship for a more neighborly world.

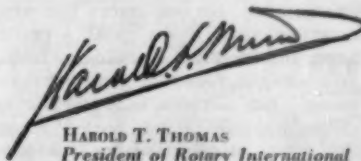
Your response to this appeal has been most generous and heartening. It has been received—not as an empty slogan—but as an invitation to the kind of personal and vital effort on the practical plane that is the particular genius of Rotary. Through correspondence with Rotarians of other countries, through the exchange of programs and publications and our student-exchange projects, many of you have begun to build bridges of lasting friendship.

The occasion of WORLD UNDERSTANDING WEEK provides the opportunity for a really concerted effort. During this week in March, every Rotary Club in the world is asked to take part in a simultaneous demonstration of International Service. Every Rotarian in the world is invited to USE his bridges of friendship in meeting the greatest need in the world: international understanding. Every community, every home, every business and social circle that is open to Rotary influence can be stirred and stimulated and better informed through this concerted effort.

Need I urge you to share personally and as a Club in this thrilling demonstration?

What form your part in WORLD UNDERSTANDING WEEK may take is for you to determine. Suggestions based on wide experience are available from Rotary International. Important only is your decision to make the effort match in greatness the potential of our world fellowship and the need for international understanding.

Sincerely,


HAROLD T. THOMAS
President of Rotary International

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Pick Leaders Out of a Hat?

[Continued from page 42]

Athenians also had a board of ten generals who directed the army and managed military affairs. These men were always chosen by ballot. It also appears that treasury officials and other officers whose jobs required special training or knowledge were also chosen by ballot.

From this very incomplete statement it is apparent that although some of the officeholders were chosen by lot, there were severe restrictions as to the eligibility for the drawing. Such restrictions in this country would be contrary to our basic concept of equality of citizenship, yet it would be obviously impracticable to draw lots among the 177 million-plus citizens in the U.S.A. An American election district with the same population as Attica, for instance, would contain at least four times as many voters.

The Greek city-states have been a part of history for more than 2,000 years. It would be unfair to say that their method of selecting leaders was responsible for their decline, but it is agreed that it contributed to the ultimate result.

As for Mr. Harris' contention that "diplomats have done more to start wars than to prevent them," I would say that it is one of those clichés which is difficult to prove or disprove. The lack of agreement among historians as to the causes of specific wars in itself

precludes generalizations. I think we should keep in mind, also, that in many instances diplomats are "instruments of a higher power."

What can we do to obtain the best type of citizens for public office? I believe the problem is at least twofold. We must first convince ourselves that holding public office is the highest type of service to which a citizen can aspire. This objective calls for a vigorous and continuing campaign of education, and concurrently it needs a dignifying of the office, whatever it may be, by word and form, much as we already do in the judiciary.

We should go one step further. One of the greatest deterrents to the acceptance of public office is the current practice of vilification of our officials. I do not mean that they should be above criticism, but I do think that we can surround them with sufficient legal protections that candidates and officeholders, and their families, may be spared this unhappy manifestation of "democracy" as we understand it. Those who criticize in bad taste should be subject to laws of libel and slander and punished severely for infractions of them.

Looking back over my lifetime, I think that, generally speaking, we are getting better public leadership than we have deserved, but we are far from making ourselves into the utopia toward which we should aspire.

The Big Boom in Bowling

[Continued from page 33]

for religious leaders to determine how his business can best serve the neighborhood. No teen-ager can bowl during school hours on Magee's lanes without his parents' specific permission. During teen-age league play no alcoholic beverages are sold. The last eight centers opened by Magee do not sell alcohol at all. "I think we can do without it, even though a lot of men enjoy a beer while bowling," Magee said. "This is a family sport."

The game has come a long way, in time and development, before reaching this position. No one knows just when man first aimed for a "300," a perfect game, but Sir Flinders Petrie, a British archaeologist, found the game's first evidence, a ball and pins, in the large grave of an Egyptian child, buried around 5000 B.C. Modifications of the game were played in Rome during Caesar's time, then it moved northward to The

Netherlands and Great Britain, where it became the sport of aristocrats.

Bowling came to America with the first settlers. Puritan leaders frowned upon it, but the New York Dutch made it their favorite recreation. By 1840 New York's lower Broadway had nine-pin bowling alleys on nearly every block. This game fell into disrepute when gamblers took it over, and the legislatures of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts banned it. But after the Civil War some frustrated bowler circumvented the law by adding a pin and inventing the now predominant game of tenpins.

The earliest version of the modern bowling lane was born in 1874 when a certain Joseph Thum built a pair of alleys in the basement of his Greenwich Street saloon in New York. Thum's alleys set a pattern. For several decades bowling was associated with beer guz-

zlers, low types, and shabby quarters. Nothing was standardized. Alleys, pins, even balls varied in sizes and shapes from place to place.

The game entered its modern phase in 1895 when a small group of men formed the American Bowling Congress, dedicated to eliminating the game's evils and setting down rules and regulations. The first year's membership numbered 1,000 men. The ABC now has 3½ million members from Hawaii to Mexico, from Alaska to Arabia.

The ABC is the authority of bowling. It established rules that govern all bowlers. It standardized equipment, right down to the moisture content of the maple pins. It scrupulously researches new equipment. Four years ago it approved plastic-coated pins, but only after testing the coating over the course of one million games.

A BIG factor that got people coming into the lanes was television. After the introduction of mechanization, a few short bowling tournaments were televised, and, to the surprise of most experts, they caught on. Their popularity at first frightened the proprietors, who feared it would cut down attendance. But an opposite reaction took place. Spectators, especially women and teenagers, switched to participants. Bowling looked like fun and it looked easy. The lanes were easy to reach. And it was easy on the pocketbook: no equipment to buy. Bowlers came out in droves, quickly learned the rudiments of the game within an hour and retained their enthusiasm.

The surge to the lanes has been so big that many centers are open around the clock seven days a week, especially in industrial areas where plants operate on two and three shifts. Eight months after one California center was opened the management wanted special photographs taken of its lanes. Nobody could recall where the light switches were: in eight months the lights had never been turned off! When a Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, center announced there would be reduced rates for Sunday morning, entire families lined up to bowl before attending church.

The game is fast spreading internationally, too. Recent classes of Brunswick's manager-training courses in Chicago included men and women from Germany, England, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Ireland, Spain, and Canada, as well as Alaska and Hawaii. New centers have been or are being opened in Mexico, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Bermuda, Venezuela, and Australia.

The universal attraction of the game intrigues even its old business hands. "I've been in this business since I was a kid and I've never stopped trying to



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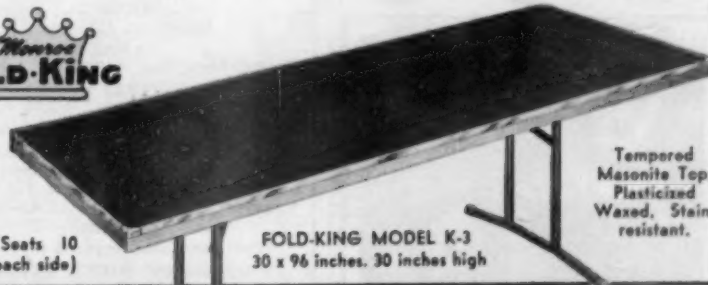
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pin down just what brings people back to the lanes time and time again," an Omaha bowling proprietor said. "There's a conviviality in the noise and bustle of the game. Strangers meet and become friends. Then there's the competition, which exhilarates a lot of people—the recognition for a good score—the chance to excel without having to be young or muscular or dedicated.

"There's also the destructive aspect where a person can work off steam by rolling at pins and seeing them scatter and hearing them crash. Several doctors who bowl tell me it's a good escape. A person concentrating on his game shuts everything else out of his mind."

The sport's greatest allure probably

is its adaptability to various human conditions. Many hundreds of blind men and women, using a horizontal rail to guide them to the foul line, are regular bowlers. The Blind Bowling League in Salt Lake City includes former railroad engineers, miners, attorneys, doctors, and businessmen. In Tucson's Lame Duck League are men crippled by arthritis, polio, accidents, and war injuries. In Louisville, Kentucky, mental patients from Central State Hospital bowl weekly at a neighboring center under the auspices of Bridgehaven, a halfway house to recovery. And Chicago had a very special league called the Ladies-in-Waiting. All expectant mothers, of course.

Rotary Foundation Builders

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 34 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time since July 1, 1959. As of January 15, 1960, \$298,541 had been received since July 1, 1959. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Hawthorn (49); Nelson Bay (23); Uralla (24); Cootamundra (40); Darwin (25).

BRAZIL

Nova Esperanca (17).

CANADA

Fairbank, Ont. (49).

ITALY

Savona (47).

JAPAN

Yokohama West (22); Wakayama East (30); Tsuruoka (21); Seto (22); Nikko (30); Kokura East (23); Kamojima (21); Aida (27); Anan (22).

MEXICO

Tuxtepec (18); Reynosa (47).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Viljoenskroon (24).

UNITED STATES

Murphysboro, Ill. (33); East Meadow, N. Y. (26); Englewood, Fla. (34); Minden, Nebr. (51); Herrin, Ill. (48); Stevens Point, Wis. (61); Driggs, Idaho (21); Gillespie, Ill. (49); Edenton, N. C. (41); Rawlins, Wyo. (45); Rigby, Idaho (24); Benton-Bauxite, Ark. (55).

VENEZUELA

Naguanagua (Valencia) (15).

* * *

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions since July 1, 1959:

200 Percenters

Queens Village, N. Y. (50); Red Bluff, Calif. (58); Caldwell, N. J. (39); St. Petersburg, Fla. (300); Redmond, Oreg. (23); Penns Grove, N. J. (57); Thomaston, Conn. (51); Kilmarnock-Irvington-White Stone, Va. (49); Am-

bler, Pa. (74); Nantucket, Mass. (49); Eriton, N. J. (29); Andalusia, Ala. (71); Richmond, Calif. (151); Master-ton, New Zealand (73); South Orange, N. J. (45); Homewood, Ill. (43); Wakefield, Mich. (31); Minersville, Pa. (28); Eaton Rapids, Mich. (33); San Carlos, Calif. (47); Castro Valley, Calif. (40); Vacaville, Calif. (63); Walla Walla, Wash. (144); Sunnyside, Wash. (65); Portola, Calif. (31); Barrie, Ont., Canada (51); Brandywine, Del. (29); Madison East, Wis. (51); Framingham, Mass. (82); Fort Walton Beach, Fla. (33); Ensley, Ala. (60); Gloucester City, N. J. (42); Haddonfield, N. J. (67).

300 Percenters

South San Francisco, Calif. (56); Lansing, Mich. (205); Oxford, Pa. (35); Calcutta, India (157).

400 Percenters

Charlottesville, Mich. (82); Cochran, Pa. (16).

600 Percenters

Eggertsville-Snyder, N. Y. (79); North Boroughs, Pa. (61).

3,900 Percenter

Bakersfield, Calif. (196).



Wives of Fort Myers, Fla., Rotarians provided a Christmas party for their husbands, presented them with a \$150 check earmarked for The Rotary Foundation. Here Club President Wm. Dryden receives the check from Mrs. J. L. Selden, Jr.



Matheson from Three Lions

Announcing:
an
AFRICAN
ISSUE
with
African Correspondent
John Hughes
Big-Game Hunter
Donald Ker
Nigerian Novelist
Chinua Achebe
South Africa Rotarian
Maurice Wild
Anthropologist
Joseph Greenberg
Top African Expert
Elsbeth Huxley
Recent Ghana Governor
Sir Charles
Arden-Clarke
Other Noted Authors
Brilliant Photographs

Superb Art

SEE

The Rotarian
for APRIL

MARCH, 1960

A Look around the Caribbean

[Continued from page 22]

In Latin-American markets for some 20-odd years and have bought skirts, blouses, hats, shoes, lamps, drums, goat-skin milk bags, bird cages, a burnoose, an unstuffed hassock, serapes, mahogany in all forms of carving, and once in Haiti I bought a burro for \$5. I thought it was a bargain, but I didn't think as to how I might get it home.

On the other hand, I continue a delightful habit of buying dolls in different countries. Dressed as they are in native clothes and typifying their countries, they make an interesting and instructive collection.

It is fun at times to decide upon an overseas trip at the last minute, but it is rarely wise—never, certainly, for the inexperienced traveller. I suggest you plan through the services and facilities of an experienced travel authority. You might need a certificate on smallpox vaccination dated within three years, or assistance in organizing your wardrobe. Hotel reservations depend upon certain factors: the place, the season, how definite your date of arrival is, your budget. Most hotels are about full for the Winter and Summer seasons, and these windswept islands with little variance in temperature throughout the year are fast becoming year-round resorts.

Two centuries ago the West Indies were a year-round source of wealth to Europe and coveted by half the world.

Today people the world over covet a chance to go and leave a bit of wealth there—in order to lounge on fine beaches, frolic in gay night clubs, enjoy modern comforts, and study the colorful cultures.

If you need a change of scenery, if you want to cap your Miami visit with an unforgettable adventure, then take a trip by plane or ship over sunny seas to the sunny isles of the Caribbean. There place your body in a recumbent position on a sandy beach and let the trade winds massage you gently; tramp the sands and swim the seas, try your feet on a calypso rhythm, dine to your taste—and go home the refreshed, the renewed, the real you.

There's Time

*With the day skimming by,
 Its tasks crowding thickly
 Which we're goaded to try
 To accomplish too quickly,*

*It's because we forget
 There are hours to borrow.
 There's time—an as yet
 Untouched whole tomorrow.*

—MAY RICHSTONE

CAMP NORTHLAND for Girls

In real wilderness setting at Ely, Minnesota, offers diversified program free of competition. Adventurous canoe trips into Canada, sailboat racing, horseback riding, dramatics, and all water and land sports not offered in school. Enclosed cabins. Nurse. No poison ivy. Brochure. A. O. Berglund, 1158 Oak Street, Winnetka, Ill.

There's a
TIFFANY STAND
 that's best for your purpose



**MODEL
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**VIBRATION-FREE
RIGIDITY.** Square,
tubular legs. Ad-
justable, one
piece, open top
... noise-escape hatch.

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Seventy rayon flags, size 4" x 6", of \$35.00
 countries in which there are Rotary
 Clubs. Mahogany finish display stand.
 Raised emblem. Complete. F.O.B.
 Chicago

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TO EUROPE ... for those who want more than mere travel

All the usual fun, sightseeing, plus meetings with people in the countries visited. Early sailing April 13, 48 days. Second tour, Europe and Scandinavia, sailing June 8, 48 days. Prices start at \$1997. All tours include Oberammergau.

Ed Harding's famous Kazmayer Tour
"for the young of all ages," sailing
June 9, six weeks, \$1652.

Write for brochure—
please indicate
tour desired.



ROBERT KAZMAYER, 84 Rand St., Rochester, N.Y.

WHERE TO STAY

HOTELS
MOTELS
RESORTS



This "Where to Stay" directory section has been developed as a service to Rotarians so that they may stop at the better hotels, motels, and resorts. Write or wire them directly for further information and reservations. In doing so, please mention THE ROTARIAN.

ENGLAND

SOUTH KENSINGTON—HOTEL REMBRANT. One of London's most favored hotels. Many bedrooms, with private bath. Chelsea Rotary Club meets every Tuesday, 12:45.
WESTMINSTER—HOTEL RUBENS. Buckingham Palace Rd. Entirely modernized, nearly all bedrooms with private baths. Westminster Rotary Club meets 1:00 Thursday.

HAWAII

WAIKIKI—WHITE SANDS Hotel-Apartment. All new Hawaiian decor. Pool, lanais, kitchens. Near beach and shops. Donald "Don" Wheat, 438 Mahua, Honolulu 18.

JAMAICA

KINGSTON—MYRTLE BANK HOTEL. Crossroads of the Caribbean, swimming pool, air-conditioned annex, shopping arcade. Rotary Club meets 12:45 Thursday.

MEXICO

MONTREY—GRAN HOTEL ANCIRA. Famous the world over. Traditional hospitality, 230 rooms. Air-conditioned. Rotary headquarters. Arturo Torralba, Gen. Mgr.

PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN—CONDADO BEACH HOTEL. Modern, air-conditioned, ocean front hotel close to business, shopping, amusements. James Weber, GM.

SWITZERLAND

ST. MORITZ—KULM HOTEL. Leading Eu. with bath from 86—Am. with bath from \$11.50. Rotary Club meets in winter: Tues., 12:15—F., W. Herring, Mgr.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM—DINKLER-TUTWILER. 400 rooms. Direction Dinkler Hotels. Excellent Service. Ira Patton, Vice Pres. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Wednesday, 12:30.

ARIZONA



In all the World
there is only one
Camelback Inn

Enjoy wonderful fall and winter vacations at Camelback. Cloudless blue Arizona skies, warm days and beautiful nights. Scottsdale Rotary Club meets here each Monday noon (12:30 during season). The food served Rotary, at with regular luncheon, is extremely outstanding. Please write for literature.



Located on the sun-drenched desert in Phoenix, Arizona.
Season Oct. 6 to May 6

PHOENIX—HOTEL WESTWARD HO. 300 rooms with bath, air conditioned. Patio pool. Smart atmosphere in mid-town location. Fine convention facilities. RM Fri. noon.

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Musketeer Motel
at South Gate of
DISNEYLAND

733 W. Katella-Anaheim
Tel. PR-48065; 2 POOLS;
ROOMFONES; HI FI. Revel
in Luxury at reasonable rates.
Family Suites

FLORIDA

MIAMI—COLUMBUS HOTEL. Bayfront rooms & suites. 2 restaurants, 2 bars. Air-cond. Airline term. Airline. Feenan, Mgr. Rotary Club meets Thurs., 12:15.

MIAMI BEACH—DELANO HOTEL. Ocean front—winner of National Food Award. Rotary Club meets—Tuesday noon.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL. 600 rooms of solid comfort in the downtown section. A Dinkler Hotel. George Fowler, V.P. and Mgr. Moderate rates. RM Mon., 12:30.

ILLINOIS

WELCOME TO CHICAGO'S

SHERMAN

Meeting place of
America's earliest Rotary Club.
Rotary Luncheon on Tuesday, 12:10
and special courtesies to Rotarians at all times.

EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

ORRINGTON HOTEL

CLOSEST TO
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

400 Rooms W. H. Kurtz
General Manager

OHIO

CINCINNATI—SHERATON-GIBSON. Cincinnati's largest. 1000 rooms with television. Restaurants and 800 rooms air-cond. Thomas Corcoran, Res. Mgr. RM Thurs., 12:15.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS—HOTEL PEABODY. "The South's Finest—one of America's Best." 523 rooms with bath, downtown location, air-conditioned. RM Tues., 12:15. Thomas J. McElm, Mgr.

TEXAS

DALLAS—HOTEL BAKER. Preferred address in Dallas. Drive-in Motor Lobby. Completely air-cond. TV in guest rooms. 700 rooms. F. J. Baker, GM. Wed., 12:00.

FORT WORTH—HOTEL TEXAS. The executive address in Fort Worth. 500 rooms—air-conditioned—TV—24 hour food service. Linton W. Slack, Manager. RM Friday, 12:15.

Your Letters

[Continued from page 4]

have them pass some laws to stop the labor racket and to cut down labor's power. Just a few left-wing union bosses can call a strike and cause millions of dollars' loss to workers, employers, and the general public.

As I see it, no Rotarian or other businessman will agree with Sidney Lens that unions do not have too much power. An employer now has little say about the conduct of his business, for a union can tell him whom to hire and fire, how long the hours of work shall be, how long vacations workers should have, etc. It seems that unions desire to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

Workers and management should be required to submit their disputes to compulsory arbitration so as to save the millions of dollars which are lost as a result of strikes.

No union should be permitted to dominate the economy of a country.

—J. J. JONES, Rotarian
Realtor
Coolidge, Arizona

Should Help Dispel Friction

After reading *Do Unions Have Too Much Power?* [THE ROTARIAN for January] my first reaction was "I wish THE ROTARIAN had not printed it." Then I asked myself why a man who feels, as I do, that unions do have too much power and that some abuse it would react in this way.

I have always been a part of management and am definitely pro-management but I hope not anti-labor. After many years of dealing with both management and labor, I realize how easily "anti" feelings are aroused in both parties. . . . That is why I regret your debate and why I hope that in the future THE ROTARIAN will lend its efforts toward dispelling needless friction, encouraging open minds and a will to cooperate.

Emphasizing that management and labor have more in common than in conflict, stories about the effects of such programs as the Scanlon Plan and Holland Plan which are helping to prevent and resolve labor-management strife in a number of Illinois and Wisconsin industries could be the subject for future articles in THE ROTARIAN. Efforts in this direction would be more in keeping with Rotary's fine objectives.

—H. A. FELDMANN, Rotarian
Labor-Relations Counsellor
Belvidere, Illinois

Pleased with 'Controversy'

I am pleased to see THE ROTARIAN is bringing controversial subjects out into open discussion [Do Unions Have Too Much Power?, January issue; Federal

THEY ARE COMING IN!

Yes, entries to the Rotary World Photo Contest are coming in . . . in batches! Last month a Rotarian of Portugal entered 50 different color pictures!

From Iowa comes a crisp shot showing how Rotarians converted a Volkswagen bus to carry crippled children to and from school . . . and from the same Club a sequence of eye-catching photographs about an old railroad engine that relives the heyday of steam in the imaginations of youngsters who climb about it in the local park. A Rotary project, and the photographer was there.

From Thailand there's a story-telling photo of a Rotary Club President's television interview with a Rotary Foundation Fellow just returned from his year abroad.

Right now, from Boston to Bangkok to Buenos Aires, there are hundreds of Rotary Club projects under way. How easy it is to record them on film!

There are prizes—\$2,000 in prizes—for the entries that tell their story best. And, this is probably the only contest where you can't lose—your entries will be used in setting up a photographic library of Rotary activities, a library that will be drawn upon again and again in the preparation of articles, pamphlets, books, and visual-aid materials for all Rotary Clubs. By the way, if you are reluctant to give up those original photos, just send in copies.

Is your entry in or on the way? Tempus fugit. The contest closes July 1, 1960.

Where do you get the rules and entry blanks? From THE ROTARIAN for August or September, 1959, or from:

The Photo Contest Editor
Rotary World Photo Contest
1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL.

Aid to Education?, October issue] as perhaps too many of us, in and out of Rotary, have shunned such subjects in the past when they came up and allowed a small beginning to grow into a serious situation as we now have in so many fields. That doesn't mean looking for a scrap just for the sake of a fight. But unless many of us are willing to stick our necks out, so to speak, can we blame anyone except ourselves for excessive government costs, the labor situation in some fields, etc.? Keep it up!

—JOHN FRIER, *Rotarian*
Shoelace Manufacturer
University City, Missouri

Cummings Should Do Chores

The article *If Women Would Only Think*, by Parke Cummings [THE ROTARIAN for January], was very amusing yet irritating. Especially to one of the female class! Although I do admit that women say things at times which may not altogether make sense, I simply cannot reason with Mr. Cummings' rather lazy ideas. It seems to me that if Mr. Cummings would do his chores and stop trying to give his "poor" wife logical reasons for getting out of work, he would better himself in the long run.

—DONNA SCHEINZING
Morton Grove, Illinois

Re: The 'Burns of Ukraine'

I enjoyed very much Archibald Stevenson's article, *The Dream of Robert Burns* [THE ROTARIAN for December]. It reminds me that a year hence Ukrainians throughout the world will observe the centennial of the passing of their hero-poet, Taras Shevchenko, who, according to Alfred Jensen, his Swedish biographer, is "not only a national poet, but also a universal genius, one of the lights of humanity."

Born a serf February 25, 1814, Shevchenko's emancipation came about 24 years later through the payment to his master of 2,000 rubles, raised by friends who recognized his unusual gifts as poet and painter. The succeeding nine brilliantly creative years in freedom ended abruptly with his banishment for life into a remote military garrison in Siberia, "with express prohibition of all writing or drawing" added to the sentence of exile in the Czar's own hand.

Shevchenko has been called the Burns of Ukraine. In an anniversary address delivered in 1951, Professor W. K. Mathews, of the University of London, said, "Here apparently was another

THE love of liberty is the
love of others; the love of
power is the love of ourselves.

—William Hazlitt

Here's a unique opportunity . . .

own a high-profit second business that runs itself!

Open a Philco-Bendix Self-Service Laundry Store! Many store owners, executives, professional people—businessmen of all kinds—are going into the self-service laundry business. The reasons are obvious. Many of these new-type laundry stores are delivering a 25% return on a small capital investment.

Here are some of the facts: The coin-operated laundry business is one of the fastest-growing businesses in the country. Customers simply come into the store, wash and dry their clothes in metered machines and leave.

Minimum supervision required. A coin-operated laundry needs no attendant. Only a couple of hours a week are required to empty the coin boxes and supervise efficient operation. There are no credit problems—strictly a cash business. Machine repair and daily maintenance can be contracted to local people. An owner can spend full time with his regular business or practice and let the coin store run itself.

Why are they so successful? Philco-Bendix coin-operated laundry stores offer a customer up to 65% saving over attended-type wash-and-dry service. They are convenient for busy people because they remain open 24 hours a day, seven days a week. They give customers a chance to do their own washing—their own way.

Small initial investment. The cost of opening one of these stores equipped with Philco-Bendix Commercial Washers, the only complete line of commercial washers engineered for coin use, is surprisingly low. Only a small initial investment is required. The balance may be financed through Philco Finance Corporation. Return is so rapid that many investors amortize the total cost within a year.

Act now! Investigate this exciting business opportunity today! Send the coupon for full data on business locations in your area and help in all phases of planning, financing and promoting a successful coin store.



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HAT RACKS



Keep wraps in an orderly manner—aired, dry and "in press." No. 3 wall racks come in any length to fit; 4 spaced coat hangers and hat spaces per running foot. Mount on wall at the desired height for each age group.

The 5 ft. Portable No. DP-5-50 Checker accommodates 50 people, goes wherever needed on large ball-bearing-swivel casters. Answers the wraps problem, in vestibules or for meetings, dinners, etc. Efficient, sanitary, fireproof and quality built for lifetime service of welded, heavy gauge steel with square tubular columns.

Write for Bulletin CK-11
Portable umbrella and over-shoe racks for entrances, and storage racks for robes.

VOGEL-PETERSON CO.
The Check Room People
Rt. 83 and Madison St., Elmhurst, Ill.

Burns, yet, all in all, Shevchenko was more influential than Burns."

The popularity of Shevchenko is by no means confined to his native Ukraine. His poetry has been translated into all the principal languages of the world. More than 8 million volumes of his poetical works have been printed.

The following passages from the scholarly *Slavonic Review* (Volume 3), published in London, attest to the universal esteem in which he is held:

He was a peasant's son and has become a prince in the realm of spirit. . . .
He was a serf and has become a Great Power in the commonwealth of human culture. . . .

Fate pursued him cruelly throughout life, yet it could not turn the pure gold of his soul to rust, his love of humanity to hatred, or his trust in God to despair. . . .

And it withheld till after death its best and costliest prize—undying fame and ever-new delight which his works call forth in millions of human hearts.

—JOHN PANCHUK, *Rotarian*
Casualty-Company Counsel
Battle Creek, Michigan

Re: Leadership for Peace

From time to time articles and letters and excerpts from Rotary Club publications on the subject of "Why I am a Rotarian" have appeared in *THE ROTARIAN*.

If I may add my bit, I would say I am a Rotarian because of Rotary's contribution to the cause of peace. Further effort on the part of Rotary is seen in the December issue of the Magazine, in which the book *Seven Paths to Peace* is mentioned.

Having long worked for the cause of peace, I feel it is well to note something of leadership and associations dedicated to peace. I speak of but one here: Carrie Chapman Catt, one of the greatest woman leaders the U.S.A. has ever known. More than anyone else she was responsible for the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When the campaign for woman's suffrage was won, Mrs. Catt directed her energies to the association known as the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. I have in my file a letter from her written in 1931, the final sentences of which are as follows:

. . . I am realizing how the great woman suffrage century is coming to its end and the curtain is being drawn down on the scenes that once agitated the nation.

The new generation is enlisting itself for peace—that will take its century, but it will win.

—ARTHUR J. SECOR, *Rotarian*
Farm-Mgt. Service Operator
Keosauqua, Iowa

'October Issue an Inspiration'

We have just completed reading the "International Student Issue" [*THE ROTARIAN* for October]. Please accept our heartiest congratulations.

Our town does not have the facility of meeting international students, but nevertheless we were deeply interested in the work being performed by Rotary elsewhere.

We may not have the opportunity of visiting or being visited by students from other countries, but we have

learned that we have plenty of work ahead of us with our own local schools, and your October issue was an inspiration. Many thanks!

—W. G. BINNS, *Rotarian*
Poultry Raiser
Ribeirao Pires, Brazil

A Lesson Aided

At the *Cité Universitaire* in Paris, France, are many houses for students from other countries similar to the International Houses pictured in the "International Student Issue" [*THE ROTARIAN* for October]. One of the houses is *La Casa dell'Italia* [see photo], built for Italian students at the University of Paris.

The Rotary Club of Milan, Italy, originated the idea for the house, and soon it had the support of the Rotary Clubs of Italy and other organizations, including the Italian Government. The Italian Rotary Clubs worked together in providing considerable financial help.

The house was opened in June, 1958, with appropriate ceremonies. It has 100 rooms with 120 beds, the extra 20 beds being reserved for students from other countries besides Italy. This is done out of gratitude toward the other houses at *Cité Universitaire* that accepted Italian students before they had a building of their own. All students pay a modest sum for board and room.

Through their support of International Houses on campuses in many parts of the world, Rotarians are enabling students of different nations to learn valuable lessons in the art of living together with understanding and goodwill.

—GIACOMO ZANUSSI, *Rotarian*
Editor, *Italian Rotary Magazines*
Milan, Italy



Now housing Italian students at the University of Paris, this 100-room building was erected with financial aid from members of Italian Rotary Clubs (also see letter).



'Meet Ned Newman'



A BIG MOMENT for the new member of a Rotary Club comes at the first regular meeting he attends after his election. Sometime during the welcoming ceremony, as he stands before the entire membership with his sponsor at his side, he hears the words "Meet Ned Newman, our new member." It's a moment he is certain to look back on as a significant beginning in his life.

How does your Rotary Club welcome its new members? As there is no uniform way of doing it, Rotary Clubs everywhere follow "custom made" plans of welcome that reflect individual thinking. Though personalized, these ceremonies demonstrate how important it is for every "Ned Newman" to be formally admitted to his Club by some carefully planned program.

One widely used plan consists entirely of a simple and dignified introduction of the new member. This plan, as all welcoming plans should, is based on the conclusion that instruction in all phases of Rotary has been or will be given outside the Club meeting. When the sponsor makes the introduction, the Club President usually welcomes the new member on behalf of the Board of Directors and the entire membership.

This welcoming procedure affords the

Club President an opportunity to place a Rotary emblem in the lapel of the new member, and

to present him with material about the organization of which he is now a part. In many Clubs the material presented includes a framed copy of the Object of Rotary; *Adventure in Service*, a book designed to give the new member basic information about Rotary; *Service Is My Business*, a down-to-earth presentation of Vocational Service; *Seven Paths to Peace*, the new book on International Service*; and a copy of *THE ROTARIAN* or *REVISTA ROTARIA*.

There are many variations to this simple plan of introduction. One includes informing the new member that he will have an opportunity to tell the Club more about himself within 30 to 60 days. In that time he becomes better

acquainted with Rotary and with his fellow members, and often has an opportunity to hear one or two other self-introductions.

Another variation takes the form of a make-believe radio broadcast. This is especially suitable for presenting several new members. Rotary Clubs that use it are those that meet in rooms with loud-speaker installations. The President presents the first of the new members, and then from the loud-speaker comes a voice that picks up the introduction and goes on to tell other interesting facts and information about the new man. The procedure is then repeated for the others to be introduced.

In addition to the plan for a simple introduction of a new member is one that involves a more elaborate procedure. It takes the entire program time of one meeting, but its purpose goes beyond an introduction. Through a talk, a panel discussion, or a question-and-answer program, this kind of meeting is arranged to provide Rotary information for newcomers to the Club, and often the participants are veteran members and several of the Club's newcomers themselves.

In many of the larger Clubs, which admit new members almost every week, this kind of program is conducted two or three times a year. For members of recent admission, it is a fresh course on Rotary; for older members it is a refresher course that helps to keep their fund of Rotary information complete and up to date.

This kind of meeting also has its variations, one of which is the holding of a "New Members' Day." Some Clubs enliven the program by showing a motion picture of new members in their places of business and having the members describe their vocations.

Plans for welcoming the new member are a part of the never-ending process of Rotary education.

* Available at the Central Office: *Adventure in Service*, 1 to 9 copies, 75 cents each; 10 or more, 60 cents each—*Service Is My Business*, 1 to 9 copies, \$1 each; 10 or more, 75 cents each—*Seven Paths to Peace*, \$1 a copy, 10 or more, 75 cents each.



NEW MEMBERS DAY

Bedrock Rotary

The Rotarian, young or old, who seeks to know Rotary well will find its fundamentals in the Constitutional documents, in Convention Resolutions, in the decisions of its administrative leadership, and in other expressions of its principles, traditions, and usages. To deepen his understanding and appreciation of this "bedrock Rotary," this department treats one or more of these basic matters each month.—The Editors.



FOR MEMORABLE OCCASIONS PLAQUES IN BRONZE OR ALUMINUM

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At Your Leisure

Hobbies, sports, adventure—how Rotarians relax.

A LETTER written in longhand by ROTARIAN RALPH HUGHES, a tractor retailer in Edinburg, Texas, is more than a piece of paper on which thoughts are expressed; it is pleasing to look at. You'll learn why this is so in the following story he tells.

EVER since I was a boy in Fairbury, Nebraska, I have been interested in penmanship. I studied business penmanship in Fairbury, and it gave me an appreciation of handwriting methods that produce well-formed and legible characters. It was the beginning of a leisure-time activity that has given me uncounted hours of pleasure over the years.

When we moved from Nebraska to the lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas, I continued studying penmanship, but by correspondence. I signed up for a course in ornamental penmanship offered by a school in Ohio. My writing improved considerably, especially after I obtained the kind of pen used for shading and tapering letters in the approved way.

A fine pen and a supple wrist are great assets for this kind of writing. The flexibility of the pen enables it to spread at the slightest increase in pressure. This causes a heavier flow of ink, and thus produces shading. A free movement of the arm contributes to the sym-



Pen in hand, Rotarian Ralph Hughes is shown in a typical leisure-time pose.

metrical effect the penman hopes to achieve, and this calls for a steady hand and a pleasant frame of mind. As in the other arts, mood is a factor in the kind of work the practitioner of ornamental penmanship is able to do.

One of my best efforts—and certainly the longest in terms of paper length—was a birthday greeting with several thousand names on it. It was for President Eisenhower, though at the time he wasn't President. It was in 1952 when he was running for the Presidency, and



A sample of Penman Hughes' talent at sketching and writing in an ornamental fashion.

his supporters in this area presented him with the greeting in San Antonio, Texas.

This is a perfect hobby for a Rotarian to have, because it helps him to be of service to others in a special way. I usually prepare place cards for our Rotary ladies' night affairs, and I engrave charters, certificates, and memorial books for churches. An especially satisfying use of my penmanship comes from helping students develop an interest in better handwriting.

The pressure of daily life being what it is, business people and students usually write too fast, and thus produce memos, letters, and other handwritten communications that are barely legible. I'm hoping for a return to legibility and style in handwriting. It's so pleasing to see.

What's Your Hobby?

If you would like your hobby listed below in some future issue—that is, if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child—just drop THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM a note. All he asks is that you indicate the name of the Rotary Club of your affiliation and agree to answer all correspondence which comes your way following the listing.

Stamps: Albert J. Wheaton (collects British colonials; will exchange for Canadian stamps), 505 Albert Ave., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

Postcards: José D. Tito (son of Rotarian—collects postcards; will exchange for Philippine cards), Lyceum of the Philippines, Intramuros, Manila, Philippines.

Stamps: C. E. C. Thomas (collects stamps; will exchange Canadian issues for those of other countries), 1420 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

Horses: Oli Palatins: Holly Heath (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in horses and oil painting), 607 W. Summit St., Maquoketa, Iowa, U.S.A.

Stamps: Arturo C. Plata (collects stamps—wishes to correspond with others similarly interested), P. O. Box 108, Baguio, Philippines.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated interest in having pen friends:

Richard Williams (18-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with anyone outside New Zealand; enjoys art, stamps, admission tickets), Sealey St., Thames, New Zealand.

Lynn Binkley (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Orient, Western Europe, U.S.A.; likes instrumental music, swimming, art, Girl Scouts), 129 Clifty Dr., Madison, Ind., U.S.A.

Nancy Caves (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 17-19 in U.S.A., Switzerland, Ireland, Scotland, Sweden, England, Italy; enjoys swimming, popular music, dancing, sports, nursing), 90 E. Main St., Phelps, N. Y., U.S.A.

Pamela Wallace (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in U.S.A.; interests include books, cookery, popular music, travel, world affairs), 8 Comins Crescent, Mission Bay, Auckland, New Zealand.

John Hannigan (17-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Japan, Switzerland, Ireland, Hawaii and other parts of U.S.A.; interested in swimming; will trade postcards and information about near-by places of interest), 201 S. Maine St., Fallon, Nev., U.S.A.

Ann Attley (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents aged 17-19 in U.S.A., Ireland, Italy; likes swimming, pop or music, dancing, nursing, sports), 42 W. Main St., Phelps, N. Y., U.S.A.

Margaret Temple (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends in Europe; interested in art, records, swimming, dancing, stamp collecting), 304 Linden Dr., Danville, Va., U.S.A.

Mary Olofson (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in art, literature, music, sports, national cultures), 5221 Duncraig Rd., Minneapolis 24, Minn., U.S.A.

Carol Lewis (8-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents in Austria, Canada, England; interested in stamps; will trade), 5210 Bitterroot Way, Yakima, Wash., U.S.A.

Priscilla Spence (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys sports, popular music, chess, Girl Scouts), 611 S. Church St., Mount Pleasant, Pa., U.S.A.

Missy Crowe (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes dancing, swimming, music), P. O. Box 107, Wytheville, Va., U.S.A.

Cathie Haas (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects drinking glasses; likes sports, Girl Scouts, piano), R. D. 1, Box 218, Hawley, Pa., U.S.A.

Mark Bedford (10-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes correspondents outside U.S.A.; interests include stamps, coins, Nature), 1208 Belmende, Champaign, Ill., U.S.A.

Ellen Kerns (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—prefers pen friends outside U.S.A.; enjoys tennis and badminton, stamps, popular records), Humboldt, Neb., U.S.A.

Judith Hample (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include dolls, postcards, stamps), 1333 E. Lake Rd., Hammondspoint R. D., N. Y., U.S.A.

Kay Smith (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes cats, music, dancing, postcards, fashion designing), P. O. Box 128, Pecos, Tex., U.S.A.

Kristen Hardendorf (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—would like pen pals aged 11-14; interested in dramatics, piano, swimming, popular music, travel, Girl Scouts), 14 W. 35th St., Reiffton, Reading, Pa., U.S.A.

Nancy Gorman (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes tennis, golf, swimming, popular music, dogs), 1002 Ridgeway Blvd., De Pere, Wis., U.S.A.

Carole McLaughlin (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Germany, Australia, Austria; interests include science-subject reading, gardening, wildlife), Rockriver Farms, Byron, Ill., U.S.A.

Padmini Doralswami (22-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Canada and U.S.A.; interests include rowing and dancing), "Sri Krishna," 2/28 Edward Elliot's Rd., Mysapore, Madras-4, India.

Aman Ali (son of Rotarian—interests include cricket, hockey, photography, rock 'n' roll, movies, movie-star photos), Time and Tune, 64/8 Edwardes Rd., Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

David Breckenfelder (son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 8-21; interests include coin collecting, sports, Boy Scouts, camping), 519 W. Third St., Muscatine, Iowa, U.S.A.

Ann Breckenfelder (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes sports, Girl Scouts, auto, camping), 519 W. Third St., Muscatine, Iowa, U.S.A.

Vicki Moore (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends outside U.S.A.; interested in coins, rocks, piano, photography), 113 Franklin St., Denton, Md., U.S.A.

Brye Ann Foster (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in swimming, drawing, and archaeology), Box 103, Iaeger, W. Va., U.S.A.

Janet Lansdowne (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in U.S.A., Thailand, Scotland, Switzerland; interested in dancing, singing, art, horses, music, dramatics, coins), 22 Westbrook St., Beverly Hills, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Brij Mohan Sodhi (23-year-old son of Rotarian—likes sports, dancing, popular music, travel, hiking), 123 Model Town, Ambala, India.

Carol Jo Downing (wishes pen friends aged 11-13; interests include horses and reading), 127 E. Midland, Shawnee, Okla., U.S.A.

Aveek Sarkar (14-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside India; likes stamps, first-day covers, photography, sports, magic, science, literature), P-6, C.I.L., Scheme No. 51, Calcutta-5, India.

Mary Neander (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes 12-year-old pen friend in Hawaii, U.S.A.), 57 Chestnut St., Salem, N. J.

Elizabeth Bentley (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside U.S.A.; likes horseback riding, camping, sports), 638 First St., Lapeer, Mich., U.S.A.

Cathy Auger (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals in England and U.S.A.; likes music, sports, knitting), 37 Rumsey Rd., Toronto 17, Ont., Canada.

Susan Enemark (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in horses and horsemanship, movie stars, magazines), 170 Main Dr., San Rafael, Calif., U.S.A.

Mike Tause (son of Rotarian—interested in electronics, aviation, ships; would like to correspond with amateur-radio operators), Forest Rd., Bradfordwoods, Pa., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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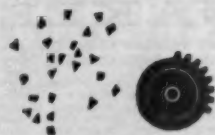
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STRIPPED GEARS

My Favorite Story

As punishment for a serious crime, the prisoner was placed in a cage with a ferocious lion. The animal gazed at the man for a while, then laid down on the floor with his front paws crossed before him. The prisoner thought that he had been misinformed, and that the lion was not so bad after all.

Just then the lion said, "I don't know what thoughts are going through your mind, but I am saying grace."

—HARRY A. STARR, *Rotarian*
Weston, Massachusetts

THE ROTARIAN will pay \$5 to Rotarians or their wives for favorite stories. Send them to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Understatement

At that recent class reunion,
How my old school chums surprised
me . . .

The poor guys got so fat and bald,
They hardly recognized me!

—F. G. KERNAN

What's in a Name?

Judging by their professions, what might be the names of the wives of each of the following men?

1. Lawyer's wife. 2. Weaver's wife. 3. Gambler's wife. 4. Shoemaker's wife. 5. Fisherman's wife. 6. Civil engineer's wife. 7. Botanist's wife. 8. Sexton's wife. 9. Porter's wife. 10. Milliner's wife. 11. Upholsterer's wife. 12. Musician's wife.

This quiz was submitted by Mrs. Max E. Sauerbry, wife of an Elkader, Iowa, Rotarian.

Isles of Caprice

Many islands answer to more than one name. Can you match each island in the first paragraph with the correct alias in the second paragraph?

1. Bedloe's Island. 2. Tonga. 3. Rapa



"And be sure to write to me every week—even if it is only a small check."

Nul. 4. San Cristobal (Ecuador). 5. Galapagos. 6. Tokelau. 7. Moloccu. 8. Sandalwood. 9. Sulu (The Philippines). 10. San Salvador. 11. Van Diemen's Island. 12. Nansei. 13. Crete. 14. Hebrides.

(a) Sumba Island. (b) Candia. (c) Union Islands. (d) Liberty Island. (e) Jolo. (f) Ryukyu. (g) Watlings Island. (h) Tortoise Islands. (i) Easter Island. (j) Tasmania Island. (k) Western Islands. (l) Friendly Islands. (m) Spice Islands. (n) Chatham Island.

This quiz was submitted by Ida M. Pardeue, of Romulus, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found below.

Hindsight

When our driving speed
Is legal—
We don't have to watch
Like eagle!

—JAMES E. BLISA, *Rotarian*

Two battered wrecks of humanity were sitting together on a city park bench, when one informed his neighbor, "I'm a man who never took advice from anybody."

"Shake, old fellow," said the other. "I'm a man who followed everybody's advice."—*The Bulletin*, STIRLING, ONTARIO, CANADA.

There is a way for a man to slip deeper and deeper into the quagmire of insolvency and do it with glitter and show. It is called refinancing.—*Coffey Grounds*, COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS.

The latest class of underprivileged children are those whose parents own two cars but no speedboat.—*The Rotary Bit*, MEXICO, MISSOURI.

"Yes, I'll give you a job. Sweep out the store."

"But I'm a college graduate."

"O. K., I'll show you how."—*The Prince Rupert Net*, PRINCE RUPERT, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA.

It wouldn't be so bad if civilization were at the crossroads, but this is one of those cloverleaf jobs.—*Sparks*, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

An old Indian was standing on top of a hill with his son, looking over the beautiful valley below. Said the Indian, "Someday, my son, all the land will be

Answers to Quizzes

WHAT'S IN A NAME? 1. Sue. 2. Florence. 3. Betty. 4. Peggy. 5. Nellie. 6. Bridget. 7. Sophia. 8. Bell. 9. Portia. 10. Hattie. 11. Flora. 12. Viola.

Printed in U.S.A.—W. F. Hall Printing Co.



long to the Indians again. Paleface all go to the moon."—*The Bullwheel*, HOTBROOK, ARIZONA.

Inviting a friend to his wedding anniversary, the man explained: "We're on the seventh floor, apartment 7D. Just touch the button with your elbow."

"And why should I use my elbow?"

"Well, for Heaven's sake, you're not coming emptyhanded, are you?"—*The Reporter*, PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Fred Morrow, The Dalles, Oregon, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: May 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

WESTWARD WOE

A speeder en route to the West
Was picked up along with the rest;
His license requested,
He hommed and protested,

TILL WE MEET

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for November:

We once had a proxy named "Bill,"
Who replenished the Rotary till.
He fined every guest
And the members with zest,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:
Of Bill's bills in the till there was nil!

(Williston Wirt, member of the Rotary Club of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.)

And they paid him in cash—and ill will.

(G. W. Jeffers, member of the Rotary Club of Farmville, Virginia.)

But his own contributions were nil.

(Donald McDonald, member of the Rotary Club at Winter Haven, Florida.)

But his enthusiasm made him a "dill."

(H. F. Cooper, member of the Rotary Club of Warwick, Australia.)

And boasted to all of his skill.

(F. J. Parish, member of the Rotary Club of Kempsville, Ontario, Canada.)

Soon the Club and the till had their fill.

(H. B. Fuller, member of the Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio.)

So 'twas cheaper to eat in a grill.

(Herbert L. Kayton, member of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Georgia.)

'Til they groaned, "Who elected this pill?"

(Pete Booth, son of an Alabian, Michigan, Rotarian.)

Now we feel like we've been through the mill.

(Virgil E. Louder, member of the Rotary Club of Houston, Texas.)

But now it's the chairs he can't fill!

(Walter M. Shoup, member of the Rotary Club of Saratoga Springs, New York.)

THE ROTARIAN

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TOURS

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NOTE: Also active is the Australia and New Zealand Transportation Committee of R.I. which is making travel arrangements from its territory to Japan. For information about those plans write to:

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P. O. Box 3590
350 George Street
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia



Art from Japanese Prints by James A. Michener

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